Inventor search history

```
=> d his L40

     (FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:42:29 ON 10 NOV 2008)
L40          36 S L30 OR L36-L39

=> d que L40
L28        2276 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  NAKAZAWA M?/AU
L29          61 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  AIYAMA R?/AU
L30          10 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L28 AND L29
L31        2327 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L28 OR L29
L32          46 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L31 AND (YAKULT?/CO,CS,PA,SO)

L33          26 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L31 AND (HONSHA?/CO,CS,PA,SO)

L34          16 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L31 AND (KABUSHIKI?/CO,CS,PA,S
                O)
L35          16 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L31 AND (KAISHA?/CO,CS,PA,SO)

L36           8 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L32 AND L33 AND L34 AND L35
L37          26 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L32 AND (L33 OR L34 OR L35)
L38           8 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L33 AND (L34 OR L35)
L39          16 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L34 AND L35
L40          36 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L30 OR (L36 OR L37 OR L38 OR
                L39)


=> d his L46

     (FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, DRUGU' ENTERED AT 09:53:03 ON 10 NOV 2008)
L46          15 S L44 OR L45

=> d que L46
L28        2276 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  NAKAZAWA M?/AU
L29          61 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  AIYAMA R?/AU
L30          10 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L28 AND L29
L31        2327 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L28 OR L29
L32          46 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L31 AND (YAKULT?/CO,CS,PA,SO)

L33          26 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L31 AND (HONSHA?/CO,CS,PA,SO)

L34          16 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L31 AND (KABUSHIKI?/CO,CS,PA,S
                O)
L35          16 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L31 AND (KAISHA?/CO,CS,PA,SO)

L36           8 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L32 AND L33 AND L34 AND L35
L37          26 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L32 AND (L33 OR L34 OR L35)
L38           8 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L33 AND (L34 OR L35)
L39          16 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L34 AND L35
L40          36 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L30 OR (L36 OR L37 OR L38 OR
                L39)
L41           1 SEA L30
L42           3 SEA L36
L43           5 SEA L40
L44           5 SEA (L41 OR L42 OR L43)
L45          11 SEA L31 AND (CAMPTOTHECIN OR "CPT-11" OR IRINOTECAN)
L46          15 SEA L44 OR L45
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=> dup rem L40 L46
FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:00:47 ON 10 NOV 2008
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PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L40
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L46
L54           46 DUP REM L40 L46 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                 ANSWERS '1-36' FROM FILE HCAPLUS
                 ANSWER '37' FROM FILE MEDLINE
                 ANSWERS '38-43' FROM FILE BIOSIS
                 ANSWERS '44-45' FROM FILE EMBASE
                 ANSWER '46' FROM FILE DRUGU
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Inventor search results

=> d L54 1-46 ibib ab

L54 ANSWER 1 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:1155324 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 149:386583
TITLE: Aqueous solutions containing L-folinate and stabilizers
INVENTOR(S): Nakazawa, Masako; Igarashi, Yoshiaki; Aiyama, Ritsuo
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Yakult Honsha Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 13pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2008222674	A	20080925	JP 2007-66624	20070315
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2007-66624	20070315

AB This invention provides an aqueous solution containing high concentration of L-folinic acid or salts thereof for a long time without causing precipitation The solution comprises (1) L-folinic acid or salts thereof and (2) ≥ 1 compound selected from 4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazineethanesulfonic acid (or salts thereof), piperazine-1,4-bis(2-ethanesulfonic acid) (or salts thereof), and nicotinic acid amide. For example, an injection solution contained Ca L-folinate 122 mg, HEPES 1.34 mg, NaOH q.s., and purified water to 100 mL.

L54 ANSWER 2 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:115356 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:169430
TITLE: Aqueous solution preparation containing camptothecins
INVENTOR(S): Nakazawa, Masako; Aiyama, Ritsuo
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kabushiki Kaisha Yakult Honsha, Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 13pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2007013490	A1	20070201	WO 2006-JP314732	20060726

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,

KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
CA 2616790 A1 20070201 CA 2006-2616790 20060726
EP 1915995 A1 20080430 EP 2006-781644 20060726
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, AL, BA, HR, MK, RS
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2005-217259 A 20050727
WO 2006-JP314732 W 20060726

AB It is intended to provide an aqueous solution preparation in which camptothecins have been stably dissolved without resorting to heating in the course of the production Namely, an aqueous solution preparation containing camptothecins is characterized by containing the following components: (a) camptothecins; (b) a phosphoric acid salt; and (c) phosphoric acid. For example, an aqueous solution (pH 3) for injection contained irinotecan·HCl 100, sodium phosphate 200, phosphoric acid 70, dimethylacetamide 300 mg, and water for injection to 5 mL.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L54 ANSWER 3 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:614799 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:9270
TITLE: Cultivation of Nothapodytes foetida and manufacture of camptothecin from the plant
INVENTOR(S): Setoyama, Tamotsu; Azuma, Hiroshi; Nakazawa, Masako; Aiyama, Ritsuo
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Yakult Honsha Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2007137860	A	20070607	JP 2005-337056	20051122

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2005-337056 20051122

AB Camptothecin (I) is manufactured by extraction of N. foetida cultivated with fermented chicken manure. Thus, N. foetida was grown with cultivated with fermented chicken manure for 6 mo, pulverized, and extracted with methylcellosolve to obtain 0.27% I and 0.0051% dehydro-I.

L54 ANSWER 4 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:1065678 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:419177
TITLE: Preparation of acrylonitrile containing heterocycle moiety as BCRP/ABCG2 inhibitors
INVENTOR(S): Yamazaki, Ryuta; Furuta, Tomio; Matsuzaki, Takeshi; Hatano, Hiroshi; Yoshida, Oh; Nagaoka, Masato; Aiyama, Ritsuo; Hashimoto, Shusuke; Sugimoto, Yoshikazu
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kabushiki Kaisha Yakult Honsha, Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 106pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006106778	A1	20061012	WO 2006-JP306560	20060329
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
AU 2006232435	A1	20061012	AU 2006-232435	20060329
CA 2602467	A1	20061012	CA 2006-2602467	20060329
EP 1864972	A1	20071212	EP 2006-730508	20060329
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, AL, BA, HR, MK, YU				
IN 2007DN07017	A	20071005	IN 2007-DN7017	20070911
NO 2007004718	A	20071218	NO 2007-4718	20070917
MX 200712177	A	20071121	MX 2007-12177	20070928
KR 2008006543	A	20080116	KR 2007-722161	20070928
CN 101166719	A	20080423	CN 2006-80010987	20070930
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2005-97661 A	20050330
			WO 2006-JP306560 W	20060329
			WO 2006-JP6560 W	20060329

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 145:419177

AB Title compds. (E or Z)-I [one of R1 and R2 is a cyano group, the other is a hydrogen atom; Ar1 = Q1, etc.; Ar2 = Q2, etc.; R3 = H, alkyl, alkoxy, etc.] and their salts were prepared For example, reduction of (Z)-2-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-[5-(3-nitrophenyl)furan-2-yl]acrylonitrile, e.g., prepared from 5-(3-nitrophenyl)furfural, using Zn powder afforded compound II in 24% yield. In anticancer agent resistance test, compound II exhibited the EC50 value of 13 ng/mL against breast cancer resistant protein (BCRP/ABCG2).

REFERENCE COUNT: 53 THERE ARE 53 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L54 ANSWER 5 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:32958 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:100049
TITLE: Detection and quantitation method of ellagic acid
INVENTOR(S): Iwadate, Emi; Aiyama, Ritsuo; Deguchi, Yoriko; Makino, Kumiko
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Yakult Honsha Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2006010467	A	20060112	JP 2004-187153	20040625
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2004-187153	20040625

AB The method is suited for determination of ellagic acid in plants or fruits, which is difficult to dissolve in various organic solvents, with high precision. Dimethylacetamide is added to the solution containing ellagic acid and the amount of ellagic acid is determined by HPLC. The amount of dimethylacetamide added to the sample solution takes 2 (wt)% compared to the total solution

L54 ANSWER 6 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:888932 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:199957
TITLE: Aqueous solution preparation containing camptothecins
INVENTOR(S): Nakazawa, Masako; Aiyama, Kitsuo
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kabushiki Kaisha Yakult Honsha, Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 17 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005077370	A1	20050825	WO 2005-JP1902	20050209
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2556254	A1	20050825	CA 2005-2556254	20050209
EP 1714653	A1	20061025	EP 2005-709954	20050209
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, IS				
US 20080242691	A1	20081002	US 2006-586879	20060721
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2004-35985 A	20040213
			JP 2004-35986 A	20040213
			WO 2005-JP1902 W	20050209

AB It is intended to provide an aqueous solution preparation containing camptothecins in which camptothecins are dissolved in a stable state without resort to heating in the production process. Namely, an aqueous solution preparation containing camptothecins is characterized by containing acetic acid and sodium acetate and having a pH value of from 2 to 5. For example, an injection solution (pH 4) contained irinotecan hydrochloride 100, acetic acid 380, NaOH 46, γ-cyclodextrin 672 mg, and water for injection q.s. to 5 mL.
REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L54 ANSWER 7 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:158174 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:246151
TITLE: PEGylated lipid-containing microparticle preparations of camptothecins and manufacture of the preparations
INVENTOR(S): Sonobe, Hisao; Satsuka, Yasuyuki; Aiyama, Kitsuo

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Yakult Honsha Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 14 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2005047815	A	20050224	JP 2003-203064	20030729
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2003-203064	20030729

AB The prepns., which show good solubility and sustained-release property, are manufactured by (1) preparing dispersions of microparticles containing camptothecins and subjecting the dispersions to repeated freezing and thawing or by (2) adding drug-free microparticle compns. to camptothecins made into films to encapsulate the camptothecins in the microparticles. Thus, lipid film, prepared by dissolving Coatsome MC 8080 (L-α-Distearoylphosphatidylcholine), cholesterol, and Coatsome MGL 8080 (L-α-distearoylphosphatidyl-DL-glycerol) in CHCl3/MeOH and evaporation, was swollen with PBS buffer and dispersed upon ultrasonication. The liposome dispersion was extruded through a polycarbonate membrane filter and adjusted to pH 5.6 with HCl to form empty liposomes. The liposomes were added to a film of SN 38 (I; 7-ethyl-10-hydroxycamptothecin), prepared by dissolving I in CHCl3/MeOH and evaporation, incubated at 60° for 1 h, rinsed with sucrose-containing lactate buffer, and dialyzed against the same buffer to remove nonencapsulated I.

L54 ANSWER 8 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1256915 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:141818
TITLE: Effect of fucoidan from Cladosiphon okamuranus (Okinawa Mozuku) on the eradication of Helicobacter pylori
AUTHOR(S): Nagaoka, Masato; Shibata, Hideyuki; Kimura-Takagi, Itsuko; Aiyama, Ritsuo; Hashimoto, Shusuke
CORPORATE SOURCE: Yakult Central Institute for Microbiological Research, Yakult Honsha Co., Ltd., Funitachi-shi, Tokyo, 186-8650, Japan
SOURCE: Saibo (2005), 37(11), 452-455
CODEN: SAIBC7; ISSN: 1346-7557
PUBLISHER: Nyu Saiensusha
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: Japanese
AB A review. Effect of fucoidan from Cladosiphon okamuranus (Okinawa Mozuku) on the eradication of Helicobacter pylori is reviewed including its antiulcer mechanism in the treatment of gastric ulcer and other dysfunction with examples.

L54 ANSWER 9 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:681567 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:200160
TITLE: Breast cancer resistance protein (BCRP) inhibitor
INVENTOR(S): Yamazaki, Ryuta; Nishiyama, Yukiko; Furuta, Tomio; Matsuzaki, Takeshi; Hatano, Hiroshi; Yoshida, Oh; Nagaoka, Masato; Aiyama, Ritsuo; Hashimoto, Shusuke; Sugimoto, Yoshikazu
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kabushiki Kaisha Yakult Honsha, Japan

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 91 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004069243	A1	20040819	WO 2004-JP1067	20040203
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2004210259	A1	20040819	AU 2004-210259	20040203
CA 2515174	A1	20040819	CA 2004-2515174	20040203
EP 1591117	A1	20051102	EP 2004-707629	20040203
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
BR 2004007264	A	20060131	BR 2004-7264	20040203
CN 1744892	A	20060308	CN 2004-80003247	20040203
IN 2005DN03346	A	20070413	IN 2005-DN3346	20050727
US 20060128636	A1	20060615	US 2005-544064	20050802
US 7371773	B2	20080513		
MX 2005PA08298	A	20050920	MX 2005-PA8298	20050804
NO 2005003956	A	20051026	NO 2005-3956	20050825
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2003-26856 A	20030204
			WO 2004-JP1067 W	20040203

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 141:200160

AB A drug which inhibits BCRPs. It is a breast cancer resistance protein inhibitor which contains as an active ingredient either a diphenylacrylonitrile derivative represented by the following formula (I): (I) {wherein the eight R's are the same or different and each independently represents hydrogen, hydroxy, nitro, amino, acetylamino (-NHCOCH3), cyano (-CN), formyl (-CHO), -COOR1 (R1 is hydrogen or C1-4 alkyl), -O(CH2)nCOOR2 (n is 1 to 7 and R2 is hydrogen or C1-4 alkyl), -OOCH2CH2COOR3 (R3 is hydrogen, C1-4 alkyl, (Z)-2-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-(4- hydroxyphenyl)acrylonitrile, or glycopyranosyl), C1-8 alkoxy, C1-4 alkyl, halogeno, ((C1-4 alkoxy)C1-4 alkoxy)C1-4 alkoxy, C2-8 acyloxy, C2-8 halogenoacyloxy, methylenedioxy, trifluoromethyl, phosphate group (-OP(O)(OH)2) or salt thereof, sulfate group (-OSO3H) or salt thereof, glycopyranosyl or salt thereof, a glycopyranosyl phosphate or salt thereof, glycopyranosyl sulfate or salt thereof, or piperidinopiperidinocarbonyloxy} or an ester or salt of the derivative

L54 ANSWER 10 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:681558 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:200147
TITLE: Breast cancer-resistant protein inhibitor
INVENTOR(S): Yamazaki, Ryuta; Nishiyama, Yukiko; Furuta, Tomio; Matsuzaki, Takeshi; Hatano, Hiroshi; Matsumoto, Sachiko; Aiyama, Ritsuo; Yoshida, Oh; Nagaoka, Masato; Hashimoto, Shusuke; Sugimoto, Yoshikazu
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kabushiki Kaisha Yakult Honsha, Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 56 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004069233	A1	20040819	WO 2004-JP1054	20040203
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2515135	A1	20040819	CA 2004-2515135	20040203
EP 1591112	A1	20051102	EP 2004-707627	20040203
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
CN 1744887	A	20060308	CN 2004-80003293	20040203
US 20060135445	A1	20060622	US 2005-544062	20050802
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2003-26857 A	20030204
			WO 2004-JP1054 W	20040203

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 141:200147

AB A cancer cell is provided, which is useful in screening a breast cancer-resistant protein (BCRP)-inhibiting drug. Also provided is a BCRP-inhibiting drug screened using this cancer cell. The BCRP-inhibiting drug contains as the active ingredient a flavonoid compound represented by any of the following formulas (I), (II), (III), (IV) and (V), its glycoside, its ester or its salt. Also provided is an anticancer agent containing this BCRP-inhibiting drug and an anticancer agent capable of being a substrate for BCRP.

L54 ANSWER 11 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:816585 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:320055
TITLE: Pharmaceutical compositions containing camptothecin compounds
INVENTOR(S): Nakazawa, Masako; Aiyama, Ritsuo; Nagaoka, Masato
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Yakult Honsha Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 12 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2004277374	A	20041007	JP 2003-73751	20030318
CA 2503099	A1	20061018	CA 2005-2503099	20050418
US 20060235040	A1	20061019	US 2005-107881	20050418
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2003-73751 A	20030318

AB The invention relates to a pharmaceutical composition characterized by containing camptothecin or its derivative, and ascorbic acid or its salt, sodium hydrogen sulfite, sodium sulfite, potassium pyrosulfite, sodium erythorbate, sodium thioglycolate, sodium pyrosulfite, and/or α-thioglycerin,

wherein the composition shows improved storage stability of the camptothecin compound An injection composition containing irinotecan hydrochloride 100, D-glucose 224, ascorbic acid 200 mg, NaOH q.s. to pH 4, and water balance to 5 mL was formulated.

L54 ANSWER 12 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:817831 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:300246
TITLE: Semiconductor device and method of manufacturing the same
INVENTOR(S): Nakazawa, Misako; Ichijo, Mitsuhiro; Hamatani, Toshiji; Ohnuma, Hideto; Makita, Naoki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Semiconductor Energy Laboratory Co., Ltd., Japan; Sharp Kabushiki Kaisha
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 29 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20030193052	A1	20031016	US 2003-400418	20030328
US 6867077	B2	20050315		
JP 2003303770	A	20031024	JP 2002-109305	20020411
TW 270943	B	20070111	TW 2003-92107278	20030331
CN 1941419	A	20070404	CN 2006-10137390	20030411
US 20050151132	A1	20050714	US 2005-48893	20050203
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2002-109305 A	20020411
			US 2003-400418 A3	20030328
			CN 2003-110587 A3	20030411

AB A barrier layer that meets three requirements, withstand well against etching and protect a semiconductor film from an etchant as an etching stopper, allow impurities to move in itself during heat treatment for gettering, and have excellent reproducibility, is formed and used to getter impurities contained in a semiconductor film. The barrier layer is a silicon oxide film and the ratio of a sub-oxide contained in the barrier layer is 18% or higher.
REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L54 ANSWER 13 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:511821 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:57008
TITLE: Method and apparatus for separating each substance from mixed gas containing plural substances
INVENTOR(S): Nakazawa, Miwa; Kato, Kinya; Endo, Teruyuki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Canon Kabushiki Kaisha, Japan
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 13 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20030124042	A1	20030703	US 2002-320434	20021217
JP 2004028550	A	20040129	JP 2002-358067	20021210

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2001-400299 A 20011228
JP 2002-134100 A 20020509
JP 2002-358067 A 20021210

AB The present invention provides a method for separating each substance from a mixed gas containing a plurality of substances comprising the steps of liquefying the mixed gas by cooling; and separating the plural substances transferred into a liquid generated by the liquefying step into the substances of one group and the substances of the other group, in which the substances of one group substantially remain to present in the liquid and the substances of the other group are separated from the liquid by evaporation The method is suitable for clarification system for polluted gas and polluted water.

L54 ANSWER 14 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:511719 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:70961
TITLE: Method and apparatus for separating each substance from mixed gas containing multiple substances
INVENTOR(S): Nakazawa, Miwa; Kato, Kinya; Endo, Teruyuki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Canon Kabushiki Kaisha, Japan
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 13 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20030121867	A1	20030703	US 2002-320433	20021217
JP 2004028549	A	20040129	JP 2002-358066	20021210

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2001-400041 A 20011228
JP 2002-134099 A 20020509
JP 2002-358066 A 20021210

AB The substance are removed sep. from a mixed gas containing a plurality of substances by liquefying the mixed gas by pressurizing and separating the plural substances transferred into a liquid generated by the liquefying step into substances of one group and substances of the other group, wherein the substances of one group remains to substantially exist in the liquid, while the substances of the other group are separated from the liquid by evaporation The method is suitable for treating gases evolved from polluted waters.

L54 ANSWER 15 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:118547 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:161981
TITLE: Method for forming crystalline semiconductor film and apparatus for forming the same
INVENTOR(S): Hamatani, Toshiji; Nakazawa, Misako; Makita, Naoki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Semiconductor Energy Laboratory Co., Ltd., Japan; Sharp Kabushiki-Ku Faisha
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 32 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

US 20030032267	A1	20030213	US 2002-209243	20020801
US 6987036	B2	20060117		
JP 2003045801	A	20030214	JP 2001-233820	20010801
JP 3998930	B2	20071031		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2001-233820 A 20010801

AB The invention is directed to a countermeasure against a local amorphous region observed as an eddy pattern on a thermally crystallized crystalline Si film. The local amorphous region probably results from a deficiently formed ultra-thin Si oxide film by ozone H2O treatment, which causes a local phenomenon of repelling a catalyst element solution during spin coating. This inhibits a uniform addition of a catalyst element. A relation between an ozone concentration of ozone H2O and a wait time between the ozone H2O treatment and the subsequent step of adding the catalyst element is deduced and used for planning the countermeasure against the local amorphous region.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L54 ANSWER 16 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:945751 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:378135
TITLE: Solvent extraction using high-boiling point solvents for plant analysis
INVENTOR(S): Nakazawa, Isago; Aiyama, Ritsuo; Nakajima, Tamotsu
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Yakult Honsha Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

JP 2003344235	A	20031203	JP 2002-159831	20020531

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2002-159831 20020531

AB The plant sample is extracted with solvents having high-b.p. (b.p., ≥100°) and analyzed by HPLC or GC. The solvents with high-b.p. are selected from sulfoxides, lower fatty acid amides, ethylene glycols, carbolic acid esters, etc. The method is fast and accurate, and useful for small plant sample extraction and anal. Extraction of Camptotheca acuminata with 2-methoxyethanol and anal. of the extract by HPLC were shown.

L54 ANSWER 17 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:883068 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:358743
TITLE: Triterpenes from Trichosanthes tricuspidata as angiogenesis inhibitors and antitumor agents
INVENTOR(S): Yamazaki, Kazuo; Kasai, Yoshiji; Kanchanapoom, Tripetch; Hashimoto, Shusuke; Aiyama, Ritsuo ; Matsuzaki, Takeshi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Yakult Honsha Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2003321491	A	20031111	JP 2003-50404	20030227

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2002-55842 A 20020301

AB Triterpenes from Trichosanthes tricuspidata (I; R1 = H, mono- or disaccharide residue; R2 = hydrocarbon, etc.) are claimed as angiogenesis inhibitors and antitumor agents. I were purified from T. tricuspidata, and their antitumor and angiogenesis-inhibiting activities were tested.

L54 ANSWER 18 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:884513 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:358744
TITLE: Angiogenesis inhibitors from Eurycoma harmandiana as antitumor agents
INVENTOR(S): Yamazaki, Kazuo; Kasai, Ryoji; Kanchanapoom, Tripetch; Hashimoto, Shusuke; Aiyama, Ritsuo; Matsuzaki, Takeshi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Yakult Honsha Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2003321363	A	20031111	JP 2003-50385	20030227

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2002-56072 A 20020301
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 139:358744
AB Angiogenesis inhibitors carboline and quassinoid derivs. (I and II; R1 = no substitution or O; R2 = H, OH, Me, OGlc; Y = H, MeO) from Eurycoma harmandiana are claimed as antitumor agents. I and II were prepared from Eurycoma harmandiana exts. and their antitumor effects were tested.

L54 ANSWER 19 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:131297 HCAPLUS Full-text
TITLE: Urease activity inhibitor/Urease activity inhibitor containing plant extract(s)
INVENTOR(S): Shibata, Hideyuki; Nagaoka, Masato; Hatano, Hiroshi; Nakazawa, Masako; Matsumoto, Yukiko; Tominaga, Yoshitaka; Aiyama, Ritsuo; Yokokura, Teruo
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Yakult Honsha Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2003048844	A	20030221	JP 2001-235894	20010803

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2001-235894 20010803
AB A urease activity inhibitor comprises one or more kinds of exts. of plants selected from root bark, bark, or fruit of Melia toosendan or Melia azedarach var. japoniaca belonging to family Meliaceae; trunk, bark, branch or flower of

Magnolia obovata Thunb., Magnolia officinalis, or Magnolia officinalis var. biloba; rhizome of Cyperus rotundus, C. frabelliformis, C. difformis, C. glomeratus, C. iria, C. michelianus, or C. rotundus; seed of Cassia nomame (Sieb.) Honda or Cassia nictitans belonging to family Leguminosae; root or rhizome of Dioscrea hypoglauca, D. collettii, D. fatschauensis, D. tokoro, or D. gracillima; clasp thorn of Uncaria sinensis, U. rhynchophylla, or U. macrophylla; seed of Torreya nucifera; persistent calyx of Diospyros kaki, D. morrisiana, or D. eriantha; root bark of Acanthopanax gracilistylus W. Smith, A. sieboldianus, A. senticosus, A. sessiliflorus, A. spinosus, A. henryi, A. verticillatus, A. evodiaefolium, A. setchuenensis, or A. leucorrhyzus; tuberous of Polygonum multiflorum belonging to family Polygonaceae; Caesalpinia sappan belonging to family Leguminosae; clasp thorn of Uncaria hirsute Havlland; liana stem of Piper kadsura belonging to family Piperaceae; Jurema Preta, belonging to family Leguminosae; stem of Sargentodoxa cuneata belonging to family Lardizabalaceae; root of Alpinia galanga belonging to family Zingiberaceae; fruit of Juglans mandshurica var. sachalinensis belonging to family Juglandaceae; and stem of Thea sinensis belonging to family Theaceae. The obtained inhibitor can be prepared into dosage forms of tablet, pill, powder, solution, suspension, emulsion, granule, capsule, suppository, injection, ointment, etc. It has effect in inhibiting urease activities and used for preventing and treating gastritis, gastric ulcer and duodenal ulcer with high safety. It also has antimicrobial effect, and can replace conventional chemotherapeutics.

L54 ANSWER 20 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:9970 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:38478
TITLE: Clarification of Psidium guajava health beverage
INVENTOR(S): Aoki, Akira; Kudo, Tatsuyuki; Harada, Katsutoshi; Makino, Takashi; Nagata, Kuniko; Deguchi, Yoriko; Aiyama, Ritsuo; Nakazawa, Masako
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Yakult Honsha Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2003000208	A	20030107	JP 2001-190751	20010625
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2001-190751	20010625

AB The leaf extract of P. guajava inhibits α-amylase activity and can be used as health beverage. The leaf extract is ultrafiltered to remove particles (size, ≤5 μm) or extracted with hot water to remove the ellagic acid which is associated with the precipitation Alternatively, the leaf extract is colled at ≤20° prior to ultrafiltration. The resultant P. guajava leaf extract does not have precipitation and has good shelf life.

L54 ANSWER 21 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:5003 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:48406
TITLE: Design and fabrication of a thin film semiconductor device
INVENTOR(S): Makita, Naoki; Nakazawa, Misako; Ohnuma, Hideto; Matsuo, Takuya

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): SEL Semiconductor Energy Laboratory Co., Ltd., Japan; Sharp Kabushiki Kaisha
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 39 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1271656	A2	20030102	EP 2002-13449	20020613
EP 1271656	A3	20050330		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2003017500	A	20030117	JP 2001-195869	20010628
JP 3961240	B2	20070822		
SG 121715	A1	20060526	SG 2002-3262	20020531
TW 557515	B	20031011	TW 2002-91111895	20020603
US 20030025158	A1	20030206	US 2002-183056	20020627
US 6998641	B2	20060214		
US 20050170573	A1	20050804	US 2005-88888	20050325

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2001-195869 A 20010628
US 2002-183056 A3 20020627

AB The invention relates to the design and fabrication of a thin film transistor (TFT) semiconductor device with improved gettering efficiency of the catalytic element in the channel region of the TFT. The device consists of (i) a crystalline semiconductor layer over a substrate, where the crystalline semiconductor layer contains a catalytic element that accelerates the crystallization of a semiconductor film; and (ii) a gate electrode adjacent to the crystalline semiconductor layer with a gate insulating film interposed between, where the crystalline semiconductor layer has at least a channel region, a first region containing an n-type impurity element adjacent to the channel region, and a second region containing a p-type impurity element adjacent to the first region.

L54 ANSWER 22 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:672705 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:319546
TITLE: Extraction method with high boiling point solvent for camptothecin and its analogues in Camptotheca acuminata, and rapid HPLC analysis with monolithic column
AUTHOR(S): Nakazawa, Masako; Hatano, Hiroshi; Nagaoka, Masato; Aiyama, Ritsuo
CORPORATE SOURCE: Yakult Central Institute for Microbiological Research, Tokyo, 186-8650, Japan
SOURCE: Chromatography (2003), 24(2), 81-87
CODEN: CHROFZ; ISSN: 1342-8284
PUBLISHER: Society for Chromatographic Sciences
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese

AB For determining camptothecin and its analogs in several parts of a Chinese tree, Camptotheca acuminata, a small-scale extraction method with a high boiling solvent such as 2-methoxyethanol and a high throughput anal. using a monolithic column were developed. A number of plant samples were simultaneously extracted in a small scale and the contents of the constituents in the exts. were measured within 4 min by this HPLC method.

L54 ANSWER 23 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:465787 HCAPLUS Full-text
TITLE: Compositions for retarding skin aging
INVENTOR(S): Chiba, Katsuyoshi; Sone, Toshiro; Miyazaki, Kouji; Hanamizu, Tomoko; Nishisaka, Fukiko; Matsumoto, Sachiko; Aiyama, Ritsuo
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kabushiki Kaisha Yakult Honsha, Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 42 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002047656	A1	20020620	WO 2001-JP10782	20011210
W: BR, KR, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR				
JP 2002179581	A	20020626	JP 2000-381813	20001215
EP 1352640	A1	20031015	EP 2001-270321	20011210
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY, TR				
BR 2001016098	A	20031230	BR 2001-16098	20011210
TW 287997	B	20071011	TW 2001-90130963	20011213
US 20040028643	A1	20040212	US 2003-450181	20030610
KR 829846	B1	20080516	KR 2003-707906	20030613

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2000-381813 A 20001215
WO 2001-JP10782 W 20011210

AB Compns. for retarding skin aging which contain an edible herb drug made in Taiwan (in particular a plant extract having effects of inhibiting melamine formation, inhibiting elastase, inhibiting hyaluronidase and eliminating active oxygen and an antioxidative effect of the radical-capturing type) together with a medicinally acceptable base and/or additives for external administration to the skin. These compns. are useful in promoting whitening, contribution to the maintenance of the tension and elasticity of the skin, facilitation of skin moistening and exertion of anti-inflammatory and ant allergic effects on the skin.

REFERENCE COUNT: 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L54 ANSWER 24 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:347766 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:352316
TITLE: Method for labeling and analyzing uronic acid-containing polysaccharide
INVENTOR(S): Nagaoka, Masato; Takagi, Itsuko; Shibata, Hideyuki; Aiyama, Ritsuo; Hashimoto, Shusuke; Kamiyama, Sadao
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Yakult Honsha Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

JP 2002131233	A	20020509	JP 2000-328274	20001027
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2000-328274	20001027

AB A highly sensitive and convenient method is provided for specifically and accurately labeling and analyzing an uronic acid-containing polysaccharide (e.g., fucoidan, alginic acid, pectin, heparin, chondroitin sulfate, hyaluronic acid, glucosaminoglycan, teichuronic acid) with excellent quantitativity and reproducibility. The uronic acid-containing polysaccharide is labeled by binding it with a fluorescent or UV-absorptive substance possessing a primary amino group, a hydrazino-group, or a hydrazide-group. The labeled polysaccharide is separated and analyzed by liquid chromatog.

L54 ANSWER 25 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:833581 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:360738
TITLE: Automobile fuel tank material excellent in environment compatibility and automobile fuel tank
INVENTOR(S): Nakazawa, Makoto; Matsumura, Kenichiroh; Maruta, Ryoh; Matsumura, Yoshinobu; Usuda, Shigeru; Hirano, Mitsuhiko
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Steel Corporation, Japan; Mitsubishi Jidosha Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 24 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001086020	A1	20011115	WO 2001-JP3983	20010514
W: KR, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR				
JP 2001323388	A	20011122	JP 2000-140024	20000512
JP 4072304	B2	20080409		
EP 1288334	A1	20030305	EP 2001-930102	20010514
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY, TR				
US 20040089666	A1	20040513	US 2002-275888	20021112
US 6866944	B2	20050315		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:		JP 2000-140024	A 20000512
		WO 2001-JP3983	W 20010514

AB An automobile fuel tank material and an automobile fuel tank having good processability, corrosion resistance on the inner and outer surfaces, and weldability, and excellent in environmental compatibility without elution of harmful components such as Pb and Cr (VI). The automobile fuel tank material comprises, formed on ≥1 surface of a steel sheet, a Zn-plated layer having a deposition amount of 5-80 g/m2 as a 1st layer, a Ni-plated layer overlying the 1st layer and having a deposition amount of up to 10 g/m2 as a 2nd layer, and a post-treating layer overlying the 2nd layer and having a deposition amount of up to 5 g/m2 as a 3rd layer, wherein the post-treating layer is formed by painting using as essential components partially reduced chromic acid and reducing organic compds., or by an electrolytic chromate coating on the lower layer and resin on the upper layer.

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L54 ANSWER 26 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:676915 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:223462
TITLE: Polyphenols from guava as α-amylase inhibitors and use in diet food and drinks
INVENTOR(S): Makino, Takashi; Aiyama, Ritsuo; Deguchi, Yoriko; Watanuki, Masaaki; Nakazawa, Masako; Mizukoshi, Harumi; Nagaoka, Masato; Harada, Katsuhisa; Osada, Kuniko
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kabushiki Kaisha Yakult Honsha, Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 24 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001066714	A1	20010913	WO 2001-JP1857	20010309
W: AU, BR, CA, CN, JP, KR, MX, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR				
AU 2001041078	A	20010917	AU 2001-41078	20010309
CA 2402893	A1	20020910	CA 2001-2402893	20010309
EP 1262543	A1	20021204	EP 2001-912225	20010309
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY, TR				
BR 2001008957	A	20021224	BR 2001-8957	20010309
AU 2001241078	B2	20060209	AU 2001-241078	20010309
CN 1264978	C	20060719	CN 2001-806328	20010309
TW 261497	B	20060911	TW 2001-90105564	20010309
MX 2002PA08819	A	20030212	MX 2002-PA8819	20020909
US 20030124208	A1	20030703	US 2002-220280	20021114
US 7037536	B2	20060502		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2000-66896 A 20000310
WO 2001-JP1857 W 20010309

AB α-Amylase inhibitors containing as the active ingredient polyphenols from guava (Psidium guajava L), and use as diet food and beverages, are disclosed. They were extracted from guava leaves and/or fruits with water and hydrophilic solvents, eliminating materials having mol. weight less than 5,000 by ultrafiltration, using hydrophobic chromatog. with the use of a packing carrying Bu as the solid phase, eluting under stepwise concentration gradient of a 0.02 mol/L aqueous solution of monosodium dihydrogenphosphate and a 0.02 mol/L aqueous solution of trisodium phosphate at a flow rate of 1 mL/min, and then collecting a fraction recognized as the third single peak in case of measuring the absorbance at 260 nm. Inhibition of α-glucosidase, maltase, in particular, was also observed

REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L54 ANSWER 27 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:98185 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:144505
TITLE: Liquid-crystal display device
INVENTOR(S): Ohtani, Hisashi; Nakazawa, Misako
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): SEL Semiconductor Energy Laboratory Co., Ltd., Japan; Sharp Kabushiki Kaisha
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 29 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 978877	A2	20000209	EP 1999-114153	19990721
EP 978877	A3	20011107		
EP 978877	B1	20070214		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
US 6313481	B1	20011106	US 1999-356377	19990719
JP 2001056485	A	20010227	JP 1999-207354	19990722
JP 3788707	B2	20060621		
KR 2000017071	A	20000325	KR 1999-31961	19990804
US 20020013019	A1	20020131	US 2001-956946	20010921
US 6576504	B2	20030610		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1998-234961 A 19980806
JP 1998-254097 A 19980908
JP 1999-160460 A 19990608
US 1999-356377 A3 19990719

AB In a liquid-crystal display device, an improved storage capacitor that uses a pair of transparent conductive films for electrodes is provided. On a flattened resin film, a transparent conductive film and an insulating film for capacitance are formed into a lamination, and an opening portion is formed in the lamination. An insulating film covering near the opening portion is formed. A transparent conductive film is formed and patterned to form a pixel electrode, and thus is formed a storage capacitor having the structure where the insulating film for capacitance is sandwiched between the transparent conductive film and the pixel electrode.

L54 ANSWER 28 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:487172 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:280711
TITLE: Assay method for α-amylase inhibitors in the Psidium guajava L tea.
AUTHOR(S): Nakazawa, Masako; Mizukoshi, Harumi; Makino, Takasi; Harada, Katsuhisa; Miyagi, Akihiko; Deguchi, Yoriko; Osada, Kuniko; Watanuki, Masaaki; Nagaoka, Masato; Aiyama, Ritsuo
CORPORATE SOURCE: Yakult Central Institute for Microbiological Research, Tokyo, 186-8650, Japan
SOURCE: Chromatography (2000), 21(2), 155-156
CODEN: CHROFZ; ISSN: 1342-8284
PUBLISHER: Society for Chromatographic Sciences
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese

AB It is difficult to analyze the α-amylase inhibitors in the P. guajava under the normal conditions on HPLC, because the active ingredients, tannin polymers, are adsorbed on the surface of chromatog. carrier such as ODS, C8 and so on. By using pH step gradient techniques with the polymer column usable at pH 2 - 13, the quantitation of the inhibitors was achieved on HPLC.

L54 ANSWER 29 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:276292 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:254179

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 126:49081a,49084a
TITLE: Resin-chromate composition and surface-treated metal sheet
INVENTOR(S): Nakazawa, Makoto; Izaki, Teruaki; Hayashi, Kimitaka; Suzuki, Shinichi; Miyauchi, Yujiro; Yoshida, Kengo; Odashima, Hisao; Takahashi, Tomomi; Shibabuki, Syuji; Fujioka, Yuji; Yamazaki, Makoto; Tadokoro, Kenichiro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Steel Corporation, Japan; Toyo Boseki Kabushiki Kaisha
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 62 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9707261	A1	19970227	WO 1996-JP2270	19960809
W: CN, KR, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
JP 09316659	A	19971209	JP 1996-139353	19960603
JP 09118988	A	19970506	JP 1996-210780	19960809
EP 787831	A1	19970806	EP 1996-926621	19960809
R: DE, FR, GB, IT, NL				
CN 1239518	A	19991222	CN 1996-191176	19960809
JP 09287079	A	19971104	JP 1997-38750	19970224
JP 3383176	B2	20030304		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

JP 1995-205963	A	19950811
JP 1996-36539	A	19960223
JP 1996-139353	A	19960603
WO 1996-JP2270	W	19960809

AB A resin-chromate composition comprises an emulsion of an organic polymer composed of ethylenic unsatd. compds. in an aqueous medium, a water-soluble Cr compound, and a mineral acid.,. The organic polymer contains 10-30 weight% ethylenic unsatd. carboxylic acid components, ≥3% ethylenic unsatd. hydroxylated compound components, and ethylenic unsatd. compound components bearing neither carboxyl nor hydroxyl groups as the balance. The content of components forming C3-C7 monocarboxylic acids in an aqueous solution of chromic acid and/or a chromate coat is ≤20 weight% based on the organic polymer. The composition is used for treating metal sheets, such as galvanized steel, Ti, Al, silicon steel, Al-coated steel sheets, etc. The composition is excellent in bath stability and smelling characteristics and the metal sheet surface-treated with the composition does not produce a putrid smell and is excellent in corrosion resistance, prevention of leaching of Cr, resistance to alkali, adhesion of paint, and appearance.

L54 ANSWER 30 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:617230 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:292359
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 127:57125a,57128a
TITLE: Antitumor soybean milk containing microorganisms
INVENTOR(S): Ishikawa, Fumiyasu; Mizobuchi, Naohiro; Aiyama, Ritsuo; Yokokura, Teruo
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Yakult Honsha Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 09238647	A	19970916	JP 1996-51646	19960308
JP 3489930	B2	20040126		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1996-51646 19960308

AB An antitumor soybean milk is prepared containing ≥ 1 species of microorganisms such as Lactobacillus, Bifidobacterium, Streptococcus, Torulaspora, and Candida microorganisms, having ability to release isoflavones from isoflavone glycosides.

L54 ANSWER 31 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:467045 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:114296
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 125:21435a,21438a
TITLE: Diarylheptanoide derivative and pharmaceutical composition comprising the same
INVENTOR(S): Yamazaki, Ryuta; Matsuzaki, Takeshi; Aiyama, Kitsuo; Hashimoto, Shusuke; Yokokura, Teruouke
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kabushiki Kaisha Yakult Honsha, Japan
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 10 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 717027	A1	19960619	EP 1995-119657	19951213
EP 717027	B1	19990512		
R: CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE				
JP 08165267	A	19960625	JP 1994-310247	19941214
US 5763673	A	19980609	US 1995-561976	19951122
CA 2164163	A1	19960615	CA 1995-2164163	19951130
ES 2132503	T3	19990816	ES 1995-119657	19951213

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1994-310247 A 19941214

AB 1-(3,5-Dimethoxy-4-hydroxyphenyl)-7-phenyl-1-heptene-3-one (I) was prepared from 1-phenyl-5-hexanone and 3,5-dimethoxy-4-hydroxybenzaldehyde. A drug composition comprising I is a 5-lipoxygenase inhibitor, an antiinflammatory agent, and the like. I is effective for treating and preventing various inflammatory disease due to its strong 5-lipoxygenase inhibiting effect.

L54 ANSWER 32 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:138146 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:194321
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 124:35679a,35682a
TITLE: Phospholipase A2 inhibitors containing γ-oryzanol and cholesterol absorption inhibitors
INVENTOR(S): Hatano, Hiroshi; Mori, Wakae; Aiyama, Kitsuo ; Sawada, Haruji; Watanabe, Tsuneichi; Yokokura, Teruo
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Yakult Honsha KK, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 07330611	A	19951219	JP 1994-142227	19940602
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1994-142227	19940602

AB Phospholipase A2 inhibitors containing γ-oryzanol (I) as an active ingredient are claimed. Phospholipase A2 inhibitors and cholesterol absorption inhibitors containing ferulic acid β-sitosterol ester (II) as an active ingredient are also claimed. Lysophospholipids, formed from phospholipids by the action of phospholipse A2, promote transfer of cholesterol in its emulsion to mixed micelles that are absorbed by epithelial cells of small intestine through unstirred water layer, therefore inhibition of phospholipase A2 is an effective way to inhibit intestinal absorption of cholesterol. IC50 values of I (extracted from rice bran) and II (preparation given) against phospholipase A2 were 33 and 30 μM, resp., vs. 56 μM for chlorpromazine. Tablets containing II were also formulated.

L54 ANSWER 33 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:465306 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:65306
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 121:11629a,11632a
TITLE: Yakuchinone derivatives as melanin formation inhibitors, and cosmetics containing the melanin formation inhibitors
INVENTOR(S): Shirota, Sachiko; Myazaki, Koji; Aiyama, Ritsuo; Ichioka, Minoru; Yokokura, Teruo
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Yakult Honsha Kk, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 06040896	A	19940215	JP 1992-192185	19920720
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1992-192185	19920720

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 121:65306

AB Cosmetics contain yakuchinone derivs. I (1-2 of R1-3 = OH, OMe; the rest = H; dotted line = optional bond) as melanin formation inhibitors. 1-Phenyl-5-hexanone was stirred with KOH in EtOH at room temperature for 30 min and treated with salicylaldehyde in EtOH for 24 h to give 1-(2-hydroxy)-7-phenyl-1-hepten-3-one (II). II at 100 μg/mL inhibited tyrosinase activity by 24.1%.

L54 ANSWER 34 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:580673 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 111:180673
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 111:29959a,29962a
TITLE: Isolation of dehydrocamptothecin from Nothapodytes foetida as an antitumor and intermediate for pharmaceuticals
INVENTOR(S): Sawada, Seigo; Aiyama, Ritsuo; Nagai, Hisako
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Yakult Honsha Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 01061482	A	19890308	JP 1987-215369	19870831
JP 05033955	B	19930520		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1987-215369 19870831

AB Dehydrocamptothecin (I), useful as an antitumor (no data) and intermediate for pharmaceuticals, is isolated from Nothapodytes foetida. N. foetida (1 kg) was extracted with MeOH, the extract concentrated and filtered to give, after washing with H2O and EtOAc, 1.4 g a solid. A solution of this in Me2SO was chromatographed over a silica gel column using a 3:1:1 mixture of 0.01 M KH2PO4, MeCN, and MeOH to give, after washing with hexane, 1.8 mg I.

L54 ANSWER 35 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:632304 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 111:232304
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 111:38577a,38580a
TITLE: 1,7-Diphenyl-1-hepten-3-ones for treatment of liver disorders
INVENTOR(S): Yokokura, Teruo; Aiyama, Ritsuo; Mutai, Masahiko
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Yakult Honsha Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 01034942	A	19890206	JP 1987-190768	19870730
JP 07110828	B	19951129		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1987-190768 19870730
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 111:232304

AB Title compds. trans-I (X = H and Y = OH; X = alkoxy and Y = H) are prepared Condensation of trans-PhCH:CHCHO with Me2CO in H2O in the presence of KOH gave trans-Ph(CH:CH)2COMe, which was hydrognated in EtOAc in the presence of Pd/C to give Ph(CH2)4COMe. The latter was successively treated with a mixture of pyrrolidine, AcOH and C6H6, and a solution of 3-HOC6H4CHO in THF to afford I (X = H, Y = OH) (II), which at 100 mg/kg i.p. showed a plasma GPT of 84.1 ± 65.8 units in a D-galactamine-induced liver disorder in rats, vs. 474.7 ± 248.3 units without II and 23.6 ± 2.9 for untreated rats.

L54 ANSWER 36 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:167770 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 108:167770
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 108:27597a,27600a
TITLE: Preparation of camptothecin derivatives as antitumor agents
INVENTOR(S): Miyasaka, Sada; Sawada, Seigo; Nogata, Kenichiro; Yaegashi, Takashi; Aiyama, Ritsuo; Okajima,

Satoru; Mutai, Masahiko
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Yakult Honsha Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 13 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 62195394	A	19870828	JP 1986-37232	19860224
JP 05069112	B	19930930		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1986-37232	19860224

AB Camptothecin derivs. (I; R1 = H, C1-4 alkyl; R2,R3 = H, alkyl, alkenyl, aryl, aralkyl), useful as antitumor agents (no data), are prepared POCl3 was added to a solution of 7-ethyl-10-hydroxycamptothecin in pyridine under cooling and stirred at room temperature to give 21.6% mono-Et phosphate I (R1 = R2 = Et, R3 = H, linkage at 10-position) and 30.2% di-Et ester I (R1 = R2 = R3 = Et).

L54 ANSWER 37 OF 46 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992035141 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 1934165
TITLE: Synthesis and antitumor activity of 20(S)-camptothecin derivatives: carbamate-linked, water-soluble derivatives of 7-ethyl-10-hydroxycamptothecin.
AUTHOR: Sawada S; Okajima S; Aiyama R; Nokata K; Furuta T; Yokokura T; Sugino E; Yamaguchi K; Miyasaka T
CORPORATE SOURCE: Yakult Institute for Microbiological Research, Tokyo, Japan.
SOURCE: Chemical & pharmaceutical bulletin, (1991 Jun) Vol. 39, No. 6, pp. 1446-50.
Journal code: 0377775. ISSN: 0009-2363.
PUB. COUNTRY: Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199112
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 24 Jan 1992
Last Updated on STN: 24 Jan 1992
Entered Medline: 12 Dec 1991

AB Novel 36 derivatives (6), bonding the phenolic hydroxyl group of 7-ethyl-10-hydroxycamptothecin (4) with diamines through a monocarbamate linkage, were synthesized and their antitumor activity was evaluated in vivo. The derivatives were soluble in water as their HCl salts with the E lactone ring intact and exhibited significant antitumor activity. One of the derivatives, 6-27 showed excellent activity against L1210 leukemia and other murine tumors. The structure of its hydrochloride trihydrate (CPT-11) was determined by spectroscopic and crystallographic methods.

L54 ANSWER 38 OF 46 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:120105 BIOSIS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199395064205
TITLE: Determination of self-association of irinotecan hydrochloride (CPT-11) in aqueous solution.

AUTHOR(S): Aiyama, Ritsuo [Reprint author]; Nagai, Hisako; Sawada, Seigo; Yokokura, Teruo; Itokawa, Hideji; Nakanishi, Mamoru
CORPORATE SOURCE: Yakult Cent. Inst. Microbiol. Res., Yaho 1976, Kunitachi, Tokyo 186, Japan
SOURCE: Chemical and Pharmaceutical Bulletin (Tokyo), (1992) Vol. 40, No. 10, pp. 2810-2813.
CODEN: CPBTAL. ISSN: 0009-2363.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 27 Feb 1993
Last Updated on STN: 17 Apr 1993

AB Self-association of Irinotecan hydrochloride (CTP-11) in an aqueous solution was studied using UV, circular dichroism (CD), 1H-NMR and the quasi-elastic light scattering (QLS) method. The UV spectra showed a hypochromic effect in the aqueous solution. In the CD spectra, typically positive Davydov splitting was observed and the DELTA-epsilon value was reduced sigmoidally when the concentration of CTP-11 was decreased. In the 1H-NMR, the aromatic signals of higher concentration shifted to a diamagnetic direction compared with those of lower concentration. These observations suggested that CPT-11 molecules are present as monomer in the lower concentration, and the self-association with positive helicity occurs by vertical stacking more than 10 mu-M of concentration. Its molecules form complete aggregates at more than 2 mM of the concentration. Results of QLS which coincided in the prediction of partition coefficient experiments suggested that CPT-11 molecules formed dimer under the condition. By the regression analysis of CD spectral data, the equilibrium constant for the self-association was calculated to be 2.41 times 10-4 M-1.

L54 ANSWER 39 OF 46 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:549949 BIOSIS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200800549948
TITLE: Breast cancer resistance protein (BCRP) inhibitor.
AUTHOR(S): Yamazaki, Ryuta [Inventor]; Anonymous; Nishiyama, Yukiko [Inventor]; Furuta, Tomio [Inventor]; Matsuzaki, Takeshi [Inventor]; Hatano, Hiroshi [Inventor]; Yoshida, Oh [Inventor]; Nagaoka, Masato [Inventor]; Aiyama, Ritsuo [Inventor]; Hashimoto, Shusuke [Inventor]; Sugimoto, Yoshikazu [Inventor]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Tokyo, Japan
ASSIGNEE: Kabushiki Kaisha Yakult Honsha
PATENT INFORMATION: US 07371773 20080513
SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (MAY 13 2008)
CODEN: OGUPE7. ISSN: 0098-1133.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 8 Oct 2008
Last Updated on STN: 8 Oct 2008

AB The invention provides a drug which inhibits BCRP. A breast cancer resistance protein inhibitor containing, as an active ingredient, a diphenylacrylonitrile derivative represented by the following formula (1): [wherein, each of 8 R's, which are the same or different from one another, represents a hydrogen atom, a hydroxyl group, a nitro group, an amino group, an acetylamino group (-NHCOCH(3)group); a cyano group (-CN group); a formyl group (-CHO group), -COOR1 (R(1)is hydrogen or C1-C4 alkyl), -O(CH2)(n)COOR2 (n=1-7: R(2)is hydrogen or C1-C4 alkyl), -OOCCH2CH2COOR3 (R(3)is hydrogen, C1-C4 alkyl, (Z)-2-(3,4-dimethoxy-phenyl)-3-(4-hydroxy- phenyl)-acrylonitrile, or

glycopyranosyl), a C1-C8 alkoxy group, a C1-C4 alkyl group, a halogen atom, a C1-C4 alkoxy C1-C4 alkoxy C1-C4 alkoxy group, a C2-C8 acyloxy group, a C2-C8 halogenoacyloxy group, a methylenedioxy group, a trifluoromethyl group, a phosphate group (i.e., -OP(O) (OH)(2)) or a salt thereof, a sulfate group (i.e., -OSO3H) or a salt thereof, a glycopyranosyl group or a salt thereof, a phosphate ester of a glycopyranosyl group or a salt of the ester, a sulfate ester of a glycopyranosyl group or a salt of the ester, or a piperidinopiperidinocarbonyloxy group], an ester thereof, or a salt thereof.

L54 ANSWER 40 OF 46 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:537463 BIOSIS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200600546985
TITLE: alpha-amylase activity inhibitors.
AUTHOR(S): Anonymous; Makino, Takashi [Inventor]; Aiyama, Ritsuo [Inventor]; Deguchi, Yoriko [Inventor]; Watanuki, Masaaki [Inventor]; Nakazawa, Masako [Inventor]; Mizukoshi, Harumi [Inventor]; Nagaoka, Masato [Inventor]; Harada, Katsuhisa [Inventor]; Osada, Kuniko [Inventor]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Tokyo, Japan
ASSIGNEE: Kabushiki Kaisha Yakult Honsha
PATENT INFORMATION: US 07037536 20060502
SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (MAY 2 2006)
CODEN: OGUPE7. ISSN: 0098-1133.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 18 Oct 2006
Last Updated on STN: 18 Oct 2006
AB The present invention relates to an alpha-amylase activity inhibitor, and to food and beverages comprising the alpha-amylase activity inhibitor. The alpha-amylase activity inhibitor of the present invention exhibits remarkably excellent alpha-amylase inhibitory activity as compared with guava extract. Accordingly, food and beverages containing the alpha-amylase activity inhibitor are diet food and beverages suitable for people of high blood-sugar level or hyderlipidemia.

L54 ANSWER 41 OF 46 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:110288 BIOSIS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200200110288
TITLE: Diarylheptanoide derivative and pharmaceutical composition comprising the same.
AUTHOR(S): Yamazaki, R. [Inventor]; Matsuzaki, T. [Inventor]; Aiyama, R. [Inventor]; Hashimoto, S. [Inventor]; Yokokura, T. [Inventor]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Tokyo, Japan
ASSIGNEE: KABUSHIKI KAISHA YAKULT HONSHA
PATENT INFORMATION: US 5763673 19980609
SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (June 9, 1998) Vol. 121, No. 2, pp. 1771. print.
CODEN: OGUPE7. ISSN: 0098-1133.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 24 Jan 2002
Last Updated on STN: 26 Feb 2002

L54 ANSWER 42 OF 46 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:98522 BIOSIS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198987052658; BA87:52658
TITLE: A CAMPTOTHECIN DERIVATIVE FROM NOTHAPODYTES-FOETIDA.
AUTHOR(S): AIYAMA R [Reprint author]; NAGAI H; NOKATA K; SHINOHARA C; SAWADA S
CORPORATE SOURCE: YAKULT CENT INST FOR MICROBIOL RES, YAHO 1796, KUNITACHI-SHI, TOKYO 186, JAPAN
SOURCE: Phytochemistry (Oxford), (1988) Vol. 27, No. 11, pp. 3663-3664.
CODEN: PYTCAS. ISSN: 0031-9422.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BA
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 6 Feb 1989
Last Updated on STN: 6 Feb 1989
AB A novel comptothecin derivative was isolated from the wood of Nothapodytes foetida. Its structure was elucidated by spectral data as (20S)-18,19-dehydrocamptothecin.

L54 ANSWER 43 OF 46 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:132646 BIOSIS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198732061281; BR32:61281
TITLE: OPTICAL DISPLAY UTILIZING THERMALLY FORMED BUBBLE IN A LIQUID CORE WAVEGUIDE US PATENT-4640592. FEBRUARY 3 1987.
AUTHOR(S): NISHIMURA Y [Inventor, Reprint author]; ASANO T [Inventor]; MIZUSAWA N [Inventor]; KAWAKAMI E [Inventor]; HARUTA M [Inventor]; NOMA T [Inventor]; TAKAGI H [Inventor]; NAKAZAWA M [Inventor]; OZAWA K [Inventor]
CORPORATE SOURCE: SAGAMIHARA, JAPAN
ASSIGNEE: CANON KABUSHIKI KAISHA
PATENT INFORMATION: US 4640592 19870203
SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (1987) Vol. 1075, No. 1, pp. 244.
CODEN: OGUPE7. ISSN: 0098-1133.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
FILE SEGMENT: BR
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 14 Mar 1987
Last Updated on STN: 14 Mar 1987

L54 ANSWER 44 OF 46 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005511004 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: Chemical forms of selenium for cancer prevention.
AUTHOR: Abdulah, Rizky (correspondence); Miyazaki, Kaori; Nakazawa, Minato; Koyama, Hiroshi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Public Health, Graduate School of Medicine, Gunma University, 3-39-22, Showa-machi, Maebashi City, Gunma 371-8511, Japan. hkoyama@health.gunma-u.ac.jp; kmiyazak@med.gunma-u.ac.jp; rizky@med.gunma-u.ac.jp; nminato@med.gunma-u.ac.jp
SOURCE: Journal of Trace Elements in Medicine and Biology, (2 Dec 2005) Vol. 19, No. 2-3, pp. 141-150.
Refs: 91

ISSN: 0946-672X CODEN: JTEBFO
PUBLISHER IDENT.: S 0946-672X(05)00103-3
COUNTRY: Germany
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (Review)
FILE SEGMENT: 016 Cancer
030 Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 8 Dec 2005
Last Updated on STN: 8 Dec 2005

AB Cancer is becoming an increasingly significant disease worldwide. Currently, more than 7 million people die each year from cancer. With the existing knowledge, at least one-third of worldwide cancer cases could be prevented. Searching for naturally occurring agents in routinely consumed foods that may inhibit cancer development, although challenging, constitutes a valuable and plausible approach to the control and prevention of cancer. To date, the use of the micronutrient selenium (Se) in human clinical trials is limited, but the outcome indicates that Se is among the most promising agents. Although it is convenient to describe the effects of Se in terms of the element, it must always be kept in mind that the chemical form of Se and the dose are determinants of its biological activities. Hyphenated techniques based on coupling chromatographic separation with inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometric (ICP-MS) detection are now established as the most realistic and potent analytical tools available for real-life speciation analysis. These speciation investigations provide evidence that the Se compounds, which can generate monomethylated Se (e.g., Se-methylselenocysteine and methylseleninic acid), are more efficacious than other Se compounds because of their chemoprevention activity. .COPYRGT. 2005 Elsevier GmbH. All rights reserved.

L54 ANSWER 45 OF 46 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996099226 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: Photodegradation reactions of CPP-11, a derivative of camptothecin. I: Chemical structure of main degradation products in aqueous solution.
AUTHOR: Akimoto, K. (correspondence); Kawai, A.; Ohya, K.; Sawada, S.; Aiyama, R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Pharmaceutical Formulation Res. Ctr., Tokyo Research Development Center, Daiichi Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., 1-16-13 Kitakasai, Edogawa-ku, Tokyo 134, Japan.
SOURCE: Drug Stability, (1996) Vol. 1, No. 2, pp. 118-122.
ISSN: 1355-5618 CODEN: DRSTFY
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 030 Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 15 Apr 1996
Last Updated on STN: 15 Apr 1996

AB The chemical structures of three main photodegradation products of CPT-11, a derivative of camptothecin, were elucidated. The products formed by irradiation of ultraviolet light in aqueous solution, were isolated by preparative high-performance liquid chromatography, and then were identified by NMR, IR and MS spectrometry. The photolysis of CPT-11 occurred primarily at the lactone ring to give three types of main degradation product involving five-membered ring lactone, hemiacetal and ketone, which had the same skeletal ring structure as that of CPT-11.

L54 ANSWER 46 OF 46 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2008 THOMSON REUTERS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008-15877 DRUGU P Full-text
TITLE: YHO-13351, a novel acrylonitrile derivative, reverses BCRP/ABCG2-mediated drug resistance in vitro and in vivo.
AUTHOR: Yamazaki R; Furuta T; Nishiyama Y; Hatano H; Matsuzaki T; Igarashi Y; Kodaira H; Aiyama R; Hashimoto S; Sugimoto Y
CORPORATE SOURCE: Yakult Honsha; Univ.Kyoritsu
LOCATION: Tokyo, Japan
SOURCE: Mol.Cancer Ther. (6, No. 12, Pt. 2, AbsA182, 2007) 0 Ref. ISSN: 1535-7163
AVAIL. OF DOC.: Yakult Honsha Co Ltd, Yakult Cent Inst Microbiol Res, Tokyo, Japan.
LANGUAGE: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT
FILE SEGMENT: Literature

AB This study examined the effect of combining YHO-13351, a novel acrylonitrile derivative, with irinotecan, SN-38, mitoxantrone, or topotecan in various human cancer cells that express breast cancer resistance protein (BCRP) in-vitro and in-vivo. YHO-13177 enhanced the in-vitro cytotoxicity of SN-38 in human lung cancer NCI-H460 cells, NCI-H23 cells, human leukemia RPM18226 cells and human pancreatic cancer AsPC-1 cells. In-vivo, irinotecan alone at half of the MTD showed minimal effect in an HCT116/BCRP xenograft model. Findings suggest that YHO-13351 could be a clinically useful drug to reverse BCRP-mediated drug resistance in cancer chemotherapy with irinotecan, mitoxantrone, or topotecan. (conference abstract: 19th AACR-NCI-EORTC International Conference on Molecular Targets and Cancer Therapeutics, San Francisco, CA, USA, 22/10/2007-26/10/2007)

Text search history

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=> d his L27

     (FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:42:29 ON 10 NOV 2008)
L27          20 S L24 OR L25

=> d que L27
L2            2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "CPT-11"/ONS
L3            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  IRINOTECAN/CN
L8            2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?ETHYL?/CNS (L) ?PIPERIDIN?/C
                NS (L) ?CAMPTOTHECIN?/CNS
L11        3882 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L2 OR L3 OR L8
L12        4478 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ("CPT-11" OR IRINOTECAN OR
                "7-ETHYL-10-PIPERIDINOPIPERIDINO CARBONYLOXY CAMPTOTHECIN" OR
                (ETHYL(5W)PIPERIDIN?(W)PIPERIDIN?(W)CARBO?(4W)CAMPTOTHECIN))
L13              QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ("CPT-11" OR IRINOTECAN OR "7-ETHYL-
                10-PIPERIDINOPIPERIDINO CARBONYLOXY CAMPTOTHECIN" OR (ETH
                YL(5W)PIPERIDIN?(W)PIPERIDIN?(W)CARBO?(4W)CAMPTOTHECIN))
L14        4610 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L11 OR L12
L17           2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ASCORBIC ACID/CN
L18           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  SODIUM ASCORBATE/CN
L19          40 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L14 AND (L17 OR L18)
L22           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  CYCLODEXTRIN/CN
L23          21 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L14 AND L22
L24           3 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L19 AND L23
L25          20 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L23 AND L13
L27          20 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L24 OR L25


=> d his L53

     (FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, DRUGU' ENTERED AT 09:53:03 ON 10 NOV 2008)
L53          35 S L48 OR L52

=> d que L53
L13              QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ("CPT-11" OR IRINOTECAN OR "7-ETHYL-
                10-PIPERIDINOPIPERIDINO CARBONYLOXY CAMPTOTHECIN" OR (ETH
                YL(5W)PIPERIDIN?(W)PIPERIDIN?(W)CARBO?(4W)CAMPTOTHECIN))
L17           2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ASCORBIC ACID/CN
L18           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  SODIUM ASCORBATE/CN
L22           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  CYCLODEXTRIN/CN
L47       23396 SEA L13
L48           4 SEA L47 AND L22
L49          31 SEA L47 AND (L17 OR L18)
L51          35 SEA L48 OR L49
L52          31 SEA L51 AND (CYCLO(W) DEXTRIN OR ASCORBIC(W) ACID OR SODIUM(W)
                ASCORBATE)
L53          35 SEA L48 OR L52
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=> dup rem L27 L53
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L27
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L53
L55           55 DUP REM L27 L53 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                 ANSWERS '1-20' FROM FILE HCAPLUS
                 ANSWERS '21-55' FROM FILE EMBASE
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Text search results

=> d L55 1-20 ibib ed abs hitind

L55 ANSWER 1 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:674934 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 149:17767
TITLE: Compositions of Chk1 kinase inhibitor for cancer treatment
INVENTOR(S): Colvin, Anita A.; Koppenol, Sandy; Wisdom, Wendy A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Icos Corporation, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 107pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2008067027	A2	20080605	WO 2007-US80150	20071002

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2006-853056P P 20061020
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 149:17767
ED Entered STN: 06 Jun 2008
AB Compns. containing at least one Chk1 kinase inhibitor and at lease one cyclodextrin are disclosed. Also disclosed are methods of treating a proliferative disorders, especially cancer or potentiating a cancer treatment with a composition comprising at least one Chk1 inhibitor and at least one cyclodextrin. Thus, an injection solution was formulated containing a disubstituted urea Chk1 inhibitor 50 mg, Captisol 16.66 mg, HCl and NaOH to pH 4.5, and water to 1 mL. Captisol improved chemical stability of the Chk1 inhibitor compared to a solution containing a Chk1 inhibitor mesylate salt and dextrose. Degradation of Chk1 inhibitor was found to be accelerated by moisture and heat. After storage at 40°/75% RH, the Captisol-containing formulation contained 3.06 and 4.96% of related impurities after 1 and 2 mo, resp., while the non-Captisol containing formulation contained 4.41 and 7.10% of impurities at the resp. time points.
IC ICM A61K
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 1
IT 50-18-0, Cyclophosphamide 50-44-2, 6-Mercaptopurine 50-76-0, Actinomycin D 50-91-9 51-18-3, Triethylenemelamine 51-21-8, 5-Fluorouracil 51-75-2, Mechlorethamine 52-24-4, Triethylenethiophosphoramide 54-42-2, 5-Iododeoxyuridine 55-98-1, Busulfan 57-22-7, Vincristine 59-05-2, Methotrexate 59-14-3, 5-Bromodeoxyuridine 59-30-3D, Folic acid, analogs, biological studies 60-34-4 127-07-1, Hydroxyurea 147-94-4, Cytosine arabinoside

148-82-3, Melphalan 154-42-7, 6-Thioguanine 154-93-8, Carmustine 305-03-3, Chlorambucil 320-67-2, 5-Azacytidine 446-86-6, Azathioprine 645-05-6, Hexamethylmelamine 671-16-9, Procarbazine 865-21-4, Vinblastine 3778-73-2, Ifosfamide 4291-63-8, 2-Chlorodeoxyadenosine 4342-03-4, Dacarbazine 4375-07-9, Epipodophyllotoxin 7585-39-9, β-Cyclodextrin 7585-39-9D, β-Cyclodextrin, hydroxypropyl derivs. 7689-03-4, Camptothecin 10016-20-3, α-Cyclodextrin 11056-06-7, Bleomycin 12619-70-4, Cyclodextrin 13010-47-4, Lomustine 13909-09-6, Semustine 15663-27-1, Cisplatin 17465-86-0, γ-Cyclodextrin 21679-14-1D, Fludarabine, salts 23214-92-8, Doxorubicin 29767-20-2, Tenoposide 32791-81-4 33419-42-0, Etoposide 41575-94-4, Carboplatin 51350-19-7 52128-35-5, Trimetrexate 53910-25-1, 2'-Deoxycoformycin 61825-94-3, Oxaliplatin 71486-22-1, Vinorelbine 85220-53-7, δ-Cyclodextrin 95058-81-4, Gemcitabine 97682-44-5, Irinotecan 123948-87-8, Topotecan 137281-23-3, Pemetrexed 181971-74-4 194615-04-8, Captisol
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(compns. comprising Chk1 kinase inhibitor and cyclodextrin and combinations for treatment of proliferative disorders)

L55 ANSWER 2 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:351376 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 148:379966
TITLE: Preparation of macrocyclic antagonists of the motilin receptor for treatment of gastrointestinal dysmotility disorders
INVENTOR(S): Marsault, Eric; Fraser, Graeme; Benakli, Kamel; St-Louis, Carl; Rouillard, Alain; Thomas, Helmut
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Tranzyme Pharma, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 209pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2008033328	A2	20080320	WO 2007-US19705	20070911
WO 2008033328	A3	20080724		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AP, EA, EP, OA

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2006-825237P P 20060911
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 148:379966
ED Entered STN: 21 Mar 2008
GI

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB The invention is related to conformationally-defined macrocyclic compds. I [Y = ring defined structure; Ar = (un)substituted Ph, thiophen-3-yl, thiophen-2-yl; R1 = lower alkyl, cycloalkyl; R2 = (un)substituted lower alkyl, cycloalkyl; R3-R6, R10a, R10b = independently H, (un)substituted lower alkyl; R7 = H, lower alkyl, OH, NH2; L5, L6 = independently O, CR8aR8b, NR9; R8a, R8b = independently H, lower alkyl; R9 = H, lower alkyl, formyl, acyl, sulfonyl] and their pharmaceutically-acceptable salts, hydrates and solvates, that bind to and/or are functional modulators of the motilin receptor including subtypes, isoforms and/or variants thereof. The invention is particularly related to the macrocycles I which are antagonists of the motilin receptor and are useful in the treatment and prevention of disorders characterized by hypermotilinemia and/or gastrointestinal hypermotility including diarrhea, cancer treatment-related diarrhea, cancer-induced diarrhea, chemotherapy-induced diarrhea, radiation enteritis, radiation-induced diarrhea, stress-induced diarrhea, chronic diarrhea, AIDS-related diarrhea, C. difficile associated diarrhea, traveler's diarrhea, diarrhea induced by graph vs. host disease, other types of diarrhea, dyspepsia, irritable bowel syndrome, chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting (emesis) and post-operative nausea and vomiting and functional gastrointestinal disorders. The invention is also related to the use of I for the treatment of inflammatory diseases and disorders of the gastrointestinal tract, such as inflammatory bowel disease, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease and pancreatitis, and of diseases and disorders characterized by poor stomach or intestinal absorption, such as short bowel syndrome, celiac disease and cachexia. Thus, macrocycle II was prepared by a multi-step synthesis using H-D-Tyr-OMe, (R)-[3-[2-(2-hydroxypropoxy)phenyl]propyl]carbamic acid tert-Bu ester as tether, and H-Val-Nva-Ot-Bu. I were evaluated for their ability to interact at the human receptor using a competitive radioligand, fluorescence or Aequorin functional assay. Macrocycle II, a potent and selective motilin antagonist, demonstrated superior efficacy in the treatment of irinotecan chemotherapy induced diarrhea in dogs vs. the current standard of care displaying quicker onset and longer duration of action. II dose-dependently inhibited the contractions induced in isolated colonic segments from the shrew by activation of the motilin receptor by motilin and [Nle13]-motilin.

CC 34-3 (Amino Acids, Peptides, and Proteins)
Section cross-reference(s): 1, 63

IT 128619-70-4, Cyclodextrin
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(macrolytic compds. as motilin receptors antagonists useful in treatment and prevention of gastrointestinal motility disorders)

L55 ANSWER 3 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:1146034 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:455451
TITLE: Thermosensitive polyphosphazene-bioactive molecule conjugates, preparation method thereof and use thereof
INVENTOR(S): Song, Soo-Chang; Lee, Sun-Mi; Kim, Chang-Won
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Korea Institute of Science and Technology, S. Korea
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 66pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

WO 2007114549 A1 20071011 WO 2006-KR4574 20061103
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
KR 746962 B1 20070807 KR 2006-107229 20061101
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: KR 2006-30731 A 20060404
KR 2006-107229 A 20061101

ED Entered STN: 11 Oct 2007

AB The invention relates to a poly(organophosphazene)-bioactive mol. conjugates in which biodegradable and thermosensitive poly(organophosphazene) with a functional group showing the sol-gel phase transition with change of temperature is combined with various bioactive mols., such as drugs, a preparation method thereof, and a use thereof for delivery of bioactive mols. A typical conjugate was manufactured by reaction of isoleucine Et ester chlorohydrate with poly(dichlorophosphazene) in THF in the presence of Et3N, reaction of the intermediate with glycylglycine allyl ester trifluoroacetic acid salt in THF in the presence of Et3N, reaction of the 2nd intermediate with aminomethoxypolyethylene glycol in THF at 40-50°, hydrolysis of the allyl ester group of the 3rd intermediate, and reaction of the resulting carboxylic acid group with paclitaxel at 0° in the presence of dicyclohexylcarbodiimide and dimethylaminopyridine.

CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)

IT 50-02-2D, Dexamethasone, reaction products with polyphosphazenes-polyoxyethylene derivative adducts 50-07-7D, Mitomycin C, reaction products with polyphosphazenes-polyoxyethylene derivative adducts 50-44-2D, 6-Mercaptopurine, reaction products with polyphosphazenes-polyoxyethylene derivative adducts 51-21-8D, 5-Fluorouracil, reaction products with polyphosphazenes-polyoxyethylene derivative adducts 52-90-4D, Cystein, reaction products with polyphosphazenes, polyoxyethylene derivs. and bioactive mols. 56-87-1D, Lysine, reaction products with polyphosphazenes, polyoxyethylene derivs. and bioactive mols. 59-05-2D, Methotrexate, reaction products with polyphosphazenes-polyoxyethylene derivative adducts 70-51-9D, Desferrioxamine, reaction products with polyphosphazenes-polyoxyethylene derivative adducts 74-79-3D, Arginine, reaction products with polyphosphazenes, polyoxyethylene derivs. and bioactive mols. 107-92-6D, Butyric acid, reaction products with polyphosphazenes-polyoxyethylene derivative adducts 148-82-3D, Melphalan, reaction products with polyphosphazenes-polyoxyethylene derivative adducts 305-03-3D, Chlorambucil, reaction products with polyphosphazenes-polyoxyethylene derivative adducts 458-37-7D, Curcumin, reaction products with polyphosphazenes-polyoxyethylene derivative adducts 518-28-5D, Podophyllotoxin, reaction products with polyphosphazenes-polyoxyethylene derivative adducts 1438-30-8D, Netropsin, reaction products with polyphosphazenes-polyoxyethylene derivative adducts 2998-57-4D, Estramustine, reaction products with polyphosphazenes-polyoxyethylene derivative adducts 3081-61-6D, Theanine, reaction products with polyphosphazenes-polyoxyethylene derivative adducts 3590-93-0D, 4'-Demethyldeoxypodophyllotoxin, reaction products with polyphosphazenes-polyoxyethylene derivative adducts 3930-19-6D, Streptonigrin, reaction products with polyphosphazenes-polyoxyethylene

derivative adducts 4375-07-9D, Epipodophyllotoxin, reaction products with polyphosphazenes-polyoxyethylene derivative adducts 6559-91-7D, 4'-Demethylepipodophyllotoxin, amine derivs., reaction products with polyphosphazenes-polyoxyethylene derivative adducts 7689-03-4D, Camptothecin, reaction products with polyphosphazenes-polyoxyethylene derivative adducts 8001-27-2D, Hirudin, reaction products with polyphosphazenes-polyoxyethylene derivative adducts 9002-98-6D, reaction products with polyphosphazenes, polyoxyethylene derivs. and bioactive mols. 9004-10-8D, Insulin, reaction products with polyphosphazenes-polyoxyethylene derivative adducts 9004-61-9D, Hyaluronan, reaction products with polyphosphazenes-polyoxyethylene derivative adducts 9005-25-8D, Starch, reaction products with polyphosphazenes-polyoxyethylene derivative adducts 9005-49-6D, Heparin, reaction products with polyphosphazenes-polyoxyethylene derivative adducts 9012-76-4D, Chitosan, reaction products with polyphosphazenes-polyoxyethylene derivative adducts 9015-68-3D, Asparaginase, reaction products with polyphosphazenes-polyoxyethylene derivative adducts 9026-93-1D, Adenosine deaminase, reaction products with polyphosphazenes-polyoxyethylene derivative adducts 11096-26-7D, Erythropoietin, reaction products with polyphosphazenes-polyoxyethylene derivative adducts 12619-70-4D, Cyclodextrin, reaction products with polyphosphazenes-polyoxyethylene derivative adducts 14459-29-1D, Hematoporphyrin, reaction products with polyphosphazenes-polyoxyethylene derivative adducts 16679-58-6D, Desmopressin, reaction products with polyphosphazenes-polyoxyethylene derivative adducts 19685-09-7D, 10-Hydroxycamptothecin, reaction products with polyphosphazenes-polyoxyethylene derivative adducts 20830-81-3D, Daunorubicin, reaction products with polyphosphazenes-polyoxyethylene derivative adducts 24937-47-1D, Polyarginine, reaction products with polyphosphazenes, polyoxyethylene derivs. and bioactive mols. 25104-18-1D, Polylysine, reaction products with polyphosphazenes, polyoxyethylene derivs. and bioactive mols. 25212-18-4D, Polyarginine, reaction products with polyphosphazenes, polyoxyethylene derivs. and bioactive mols. 25231-98-5D, Hexachlorocyclotriphosphazene homopolymer, reaction products with polyoxyethylene derivs. and bioactive mols. 30652-11-0D, Deferiprone, reaction products with polyphosphazenes-polyoxyethylene derivative adducts 35846-53-8D, Maytansine, reaction products with polyphosphazenes-polyoxyethylene derivative adducts 37239-97-7D, reaction products with polyphosphazenes-polyoxyethylene derivative adducts 38000-06-5D, Polylysine, reaction products with polyphosphazenes, polyoxyethylene derivs. and bioactive mols. 42228-92-2D, Acivicin, reaction products with polyphosphazenes-polyoxyethylene derivative adducts 56420-45-2D, Epirubicin, reaction products with polyphosphazenes-polyoxyethylene derivative adducts 62683-29-8D, Colony-stimulating factor, reaction products with polyphosphazenes-polyoxyethylene derivative adducts 76069-32-4D, reaction products with polyphosphazenes-polyoxyethylene derivative adducts 78287-27-1D, 7-Ethylcamptothecin, reaction products with polyphosphazenes-polyoxyethylene derivative adducts 80445-77-8D, cis-Aconityldaunomycin, reaction products with polyphosphazenes-polyoxyethylene derivative adducts 86639-63-6D, 10-Aminocamptothecin, reaction products with polyphosphazenes-polyoxyethylene derivative adducts 89750-14-1D, Glucagon-like peptide 1, reaction products with polyphosphazenes-polyoxyethylene derivative adducts 97682-44-5D, Irinotecan, reaction products with polyphosphazenes-polyoxyethylene derivative adducts 99896-85-2D, reaction products with polyphosphazenes-polyoxyethylene derivative adducts 113440-58-7D, Calicheamicin, reaction products with polyphosphazenes-polyoxyethylene derivative adducts 114977-28-5D, Docetaxel,

reaction products with polyphosphazenes-polyoxyethylene derivative adducts 118292-34-5D, Duocarmycin A, reaction products with polyphosphazenes-polyoxyethylene derivative adducts 130288-24-3D, Duocarmycin SA, reaction products with polyphosphazenes-polyoxyethylene derivative adducts 134966-01-1D, Phosmidosine, reaction products with polyphosphazenes-polyoxyethylene derivative adducts 175795-76-3D, AN-201, reaction products with polyphosphazenes-polyoxyethylene derivative adducts
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(thermosensitive polyphosphazene-bioactive mol. conjugates with sol-gel phase transitions)
REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L55 ANSWER 4 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:845667 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:219923
TITLE: Peptide prodrugs
INVENTOR(S): Denmeade, Samuel R.; Aggarwal, Saurabh
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Johns Hopkins University, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 100pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2007087131	A2	20070802	WO 2007-US185	20070105
WO 2007087131	A3	20080306		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AP, EA, EP, OA

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2006-756358P P 20060105
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 147:219923
ED Entered STN: 03 Aug 2007
AB Provided herein are a novel class of oligopeptides and prodrugs that include amino acid sequences containing cleavage sites for fibroblast activation protein (FAP). Also provided herein are methods of treating FAP related disorders, including cancer.
CC 63-5 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 1, 8
IT 50-18-0, Cyclophosphamide 51-21-8, 5Fu 57-22-7, Vincristine 59-05-2, Methotrexate 320-67-2, 5 Azacytidine 427-51-0, Cyproterone acetate 865-21-4, Vinblastine 1605-68-1D, Taxane, derivs. 3778-73-2, Ifosfamide 9004-54-0, Dextran, biological studies 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 12619-70-4, Cyclodextrin 13311-84-7, Flutamide 15663-27-1, Cisplatin 20830-81-3, Daunorubicin 23214-92-8, Doxorubicin 25104-18-1, Polylysine 33069-62-4, Paclitaxel 33419-42-0, Etoposide 37231-28-0, Melittin 38000-06-5, Polylysine 41575-94-4, Carboplatin 56420-45-2, Epirubicin 58957-92-9, Idarubicin

63612-50-0, Nilutamide 67995-63-5, Pardaxin 80451-05-4, Cecropin B 90357-06-5, Bicalutamide 95058-81-4, Gemcitabine 97682-44-5, Irinotecan 103220-14-0, Defensin 110616-75-6, Proaerolysin 113041-69-3, Magainin 114977-28-5, Docetaxel 122392-70-5, Sarafotoxin 123948-87-8, Topotecan 131257-09-5, Bombolitin 380225-57-0, L12ADT
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(peptide prodrugs including FAP cleavage sites)

L55 ANSWER 5 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:993749 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:330433
TITLE: Composition and method for topical treatment of tar-responsive dermatological disorders
INVENTOR(S): Yu, Ruey J.; Van Scott, Eugene J.; Lee, Yaling
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Tristrata, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 15pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20070207222	A1	20070906	US 2007-680227	20070228
WO 2007103687	A2	20070913	WO 2007-US62975	20070228

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2006-778128P P 20060301
ED Entered STN: 06 Sep 2007
AB The present invention relates to a composition including a wax and a therapeutically effective amount of tar for topical treatment of a tar-responsive dermatol. disorder, the composition being in liquid or light gel form when at a temperature selected from room temperature and a temperature of skin of a mammal upon application of the composition to the skin of the mammal. The invention also relates to a method of treating a tar-responsive dermatol. disorder by topically applying the composition to skin of a mammal, preferably a human, that is affected by the disorder. Thus, a fast-drying liquid tar composition was formulated containing coal tar solution 15 g, ethanol 42 g, propylene glycol 5 g, cyclomethicone (DC 345) 15 g, tri-Et citrate 5 g, Brij 93 10 g, liquid wax DIADD (dioctyldodecyl dodecanedioate) 5 g, and an optional fragrance 3 g. Topical application of the composition for 4 mo to a human subject having plaque psoriasis resulted in 90% improvement of clin. signs of disorder.
INCL 424725100
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 1
IT 50-02-2, Dexamethasone 50-03-3, Hydrocortisone 21-acetate 50-06-6, Phenobarbital, biological studies 50-21-5, Lactic acid, biological studies 50-23-7, Hydrocortisone 50-28-2, Estradiol, biological studies

50-35-1, Thalidomide 50-36-2, Cocaine 50-37-3, Lysergic acid diethylamide 50-44-2, Mercaptopurine 50-47-5, Desipramine 50-48-6, Amitriptyline 50-49-7, Imipramine 50-52-2, Thioridazine 50-53-3, Chlorpromazine, biological studies 50-55-5, Reserpine 50-60-2, Phentolamine 50-67-9, Serotonin, biological studies 50-78-2, Acetylsalicylic acid 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, biological studies 51-03-6, Piperonyl butoxide 51-06-9, Procainamide 51-21-8, 5-Fluorouracil 51-34-3, Scopolamine 51-41-2, Norepinephrine 51-43-4, Epinephrine 51-52-5, Propylthiouracil 51-55-8, Atropine, biological studies 51-61-6, Dopamine, biological studies 51-61-6D, Dopamine, amides 51-64-9, Dextroamphetamine 51-67-2, Tyramine 51-71-8, Phenelzine 52-53-9, Verapamil 52-67-5, Penicillamine 302-79-4, Retinoic acid 303-53-7, Cyclobenzaprine 315-30-0, Allopurinol 331-39-5, Caffeic acid 356-12-7, Fluocinonide 357-70-0, Galantamine 359-83-1, Pentazocine 382-67-2, Desoximetasone 390-28-3, Methoxamine 396-01-0, Triamterene 404-86-4, Capsaicin 437-38-7, Fentanyl 438-60-8, Protriptyline 439-14-5, Diazepam 443-48-1, Metronidazole 446-86-6, Azathioprine 462-20-4, 6,8-Dimercaptooctanoic acid 465-65-6, Naloxone

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(composition and method for topical treatment of tar-responsive dermatol. disorders)

IT 466-99-9, Hydromorphone 469-21-6, Doxylamine 469-62-5, Propoxyphene 483-63-6, Crotamiton 486-12-4, Triprolidine 497-76-7, Arbutin 501-15-5, Epinine 501-30-4, Kojic acid 509-60-4, Dihydromorphine Polysorbate 85 9005-71-4, Polysorbate 65 9005-84-9, Amylodextrin 9006-65-9, Dimethicone 9012-09-3 9012-76-4, Chitosan 9032-42-2, Hydroxyethyl methyl cellulose 9050-36-6, Maltodextrin 9062-73-1, Polyethylene glycol sorbitan laurate 9087-61-0, Aluminum starch octenyl succinate 10118-90-8, Minocycline 10262-69-8, Maprotiline 12173-47-6, Hectorite 12174-11-7, Attapulgite 12269-78-2, Pyrophyllite 12441-09-7D, Sorbitan, fatty acid esters 12619-70-4, Cyclodextrin 12650-69-0, Mupirocin 13292-46-1, Rifampin 13382-27-9, Galactonic acid 13392-28-4, Rimantadine 13463-41-7, Zinc pyrithione 37318-79-9, Sorbitan oleate 37517-30-9, Acebutolol 38304-91-5, Minoxidil 38396-39-3, Bupivacaine 39457-65-3 39809-25-1, Penciclovir 40431-64-9, Dexmethyl phenidate 41708-72-9, Tocainide 42175-36-0, Oleyl lactate 42200-33-9, Nadolol 42399-41-7, Diltiazem 42542-10-9, 3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine 42794-76-3, Midodrine 50679-08-8, Terfenadine

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(composition and method for topical treatment of tar-responsive dermatol. disorders)

IT 51322-75-9, Tizanidine 51384-51-1, Metoprolol 51481-61-9, Cimetidine 52485-79-7, Buprenorphine 52645-53-1, Permethrin 52845-07-5, Isoeicosane 53179-11-6, Loperamide 53200-28-5, Methyl vinyl ether-maleic anhydride copolymer butyl ester 53714-56-0, Leuprolide 83881-51-0, Cetirizine 83905-01-5, Azithromycin 84057-84-1, Lamotrigine 84057-95-4, Ropivacaine 84625-61-6, Itraconazole 85441-61-8, Quinapril 85622-93-1, Temozolomide 85650-52-8, Mirtazapine 85721-33-1, Ciprofloxacin 86386-73-4, Fluconazole 86541-75-5, Benazepril 87239-81-4, Cefpodoxime proxetil 87848-99-5, Acrivastine 88040-23-7, Cefepime 88150-42-9, Amlodipine 89365-50-4, Salmeterol 91161-71-6, Terbinafine 91374-21-9, Ropinirole 91588-25-9 93413-69-5, Venlafaxine 95058-81-4, Gemcitabine 97682-44-5, Irinotecan 99011-02-6, Imiquimod 99592-32-2, Sertaconazole 99614-02-5, Ondansetron 100643-71-8, Desloratadine 100986-85-4, Levofloxacin 101828-21-1, Butenafine 102972-64-5, Dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate-vinylcaprolactam-vinylpyrrolidone copolymer 103060-53-3, Daptomycin 103777-45-3, Lansoprazole 103775-14-0, Moexiprilat

224785-90-4, Vardenafil 226256-56-0, Cinacalcet 246046-14-0
318471-38-4 331731-18-1, Adalimumab 522632-67-3, Stearyl PPG-3
myristyl ether dimer dilinoleate 522632-69-5 943823-55-0 943823-89-0
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(composition and method for topical treatment of tar-responsive dermatol. disorders)

L55 ANSWER 6 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:287045 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:288407
TITLE: Chloroquine combination drugs and methods for their synthesis
INVENTOR(S): Kosak, Kenneth M.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 48pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 323,389, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20070060499	A1	20070315	US 2006-360111	20060222
WO 2007040469	A2	20070412	WO 2005-US33310	20050915
WO 2007040469	A3	20070712		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AP, EA, EP, OA				
US 20080051323	A1	20080228	US 2005-323389	20051229
US 20070166281	A1	20070719	US 2007-709965	20070222
WO 2008103409	A2	20080828	WO 2008-US2289	20080221
WO 2008103409	A3	20081016		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AP, EA, EP, OA				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

WO 2005-US33310	A2 20050915
US 2005-323389	B2 20051229
US 2004-923112	A2 20040821
US 2006-360111	A2 20060222
US 2007-709965	A 20070222

ED Entered STN: 16 Mar 2007

AB This invention discloses compns. of chloroquine-coupled active agents, including methods for their preparation The prior art has shown that chloroquines given as free drug in high enough concentration, enhances the release of various agents from cellular endosomes into the cytoplasm. The purpose of these compns. is to provide a controlled amount of chloroquine at the same site where the active agent is delivered, thereby reducing the overall dosage needed. The compns. comprise a chloroquine substance coupled to an active agent directly or through a variety of pharmaceutical carrier substances. The carrier substances include polysaccharides, synthetic polymers, proteins, micelles and other substances for carrying and releasing the chloroquine compns. in the body for therapeutic effect. The compns. can also include a biocleavable linkage for carrying and releasing active agents for therapeutic or other medical uses. The invention also discloses carrier compns. that are coupled to targeting mols. for targeting the delivery of chloroquine substances and active agents to their site of action.

INCL 514002000; 514008000; 514035000; 514028000; 514029000; 514192000; 514200000; 514254060; 514262100; 514313000

CC 1-2 (Pharmacology)
Section cross-reference(s): 63

IT 50-07-7, Mitomycin 50-53-3, Chlorpromazine, biological studies 50-59-9, Cephaloridine 50-65-7, Niclosamide 50-76-0, Actinomycin D 3056-17-5, Stavudine 6377-18-0, Chartreusin 6990-06-3, Fusidic acid 6998-60-3, Rifamycin 7481-89-2, Zalcitabine 7689-03-4, Camptothecin 8025-81-8, Spiramycin 10118-90-8, Minocycline 11003-38-6, Capreomycin 11021-66-2, Ristocetin A 12619-70-4, Cyclodextrin 13392-28-4, Rimantadine 15663-27-1, Cisplatin 15686-71-2, Cephalexin 18323-44-9, Clindamycin 19504-77-9, Pecilocin 19545-26-7, Wortmannin 20283-48-1, Chalcomycin 20350-15-6, Brefeldin A 20830-81-3, Daunorubicin 21679-14-1, Fludarabine 23155-02-4, Phosphomycin 23214-92-8, Doxorubicin 24815-24-5, Rescinnamine 25526-93-6, Alovudine 25953-19-9, Cefazolin 29767-20-2, Teniposide 30042-37-6, Lankamycin 30516-87-1, Zidovudine 32385-11-8 32986-56-4, Tobramycin Quinolinium dibromide 50924-49-7, Mizoribine 51264-14-3, Amsacrine 53216-90-3, Griseoviridin 59865-13-3, Cyclosporin A 63968-64-9, Artemisinin 64872-76-0, Butoconazole 65271-80-9, Mitoxantrone 69304-47-8, Bromovinyldeoxyuridine 69655-05-6, Didanosine 74622-75-6, Ravidomycin 81103-11-9, Clarithromycin 82419-36-1, Ofloxacin 83905-01-5, Azithromycin 85721-33-1, Ciprofloxacin 92841-46-8, Chrysomycin V 92934-54-8, Chrysomycin M 97682-44-5, Irinotecan 104987-11-3, FK-506 114977-28-5, Docetaxel 119567-79-2, Viramidine 120511-73-1, Anastrazole 124832-26-4, Valacyclovir 127779-20-8, Saquinavir 129618-40-2, Nevirapine 198904-31-3, Atazanavir 202138-50-9, Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate 220578-59-6, Gemtuzumab ozogamicin 226700-79-4, Fosamprenavir 269055-15-4, Etravirine 306296-47-9, Vicriviroc 330600-85-6, BCX-1812 345267-12-1, BCX 1827 345267-13-2, BCX 1923 345267-14-3, BCX 1898 376348-65-1, Maraviroc 461443-59-4, Aplaviroc 823821-85-8, PA 457
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); PKT (Pharmacokinetics); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(chloroquine combination drugs and methods for their synthesis)

L55 ANSWER 7 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1220245 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:483116
TITLE: Liposomes useful for drug delivery
INVENTOR(S): Hong, Keelung; Drummond, Daryl C.; Kirpotin, Dmitri B.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hermes Biosciences, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 179 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005107712	A1	20051117	WO 2005-US15349	20050502
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2005240131	A1	20051117	AU 2005-240131	20050502
CA 2566007	A1	20051117	CA 2005-2566007	20050502
EP 1746976	A1	20070131	EP 2005-745505	20050502
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR				
CN 1980637	A	20070613	CN 2005-80022391	20050502
JP 2007536247	T	20071213	JP 2007-511506	20050502
KR 2007036055	A	20070402	KR 2006-725074	20061129
NO 2006005532	A	20061213	NO 2006-5532	20061130
IN 2006DN07275	A	20070427	IN 2006-DN7275	20061201
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2004-567921P P	20040503
			WO 2005-US15349 W	20050502

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 143:483116
ED Entered STN: 18 Nov 2005
AB The present invention provides liposome compns. containing substituted ammonium and/or polyanion, and optionally with a desired therapeutic or imaging entity. The present invention also provide methods of making the liposome compns. provided by the present invention. Liposomal vincristine was prepared by using a drug/phospholipid ratio of 350 mg/mmol. The targeted liposomal vincristine was 6.8-fold more active than the free drug, and 273-fold more active than the non-targeted liposomal drug.
IC ICM A61K009-127
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 1
IT 71486-22-1, Vinorelbine 97682-44-5, Irinotecan 100286-90-6 123948-87-8, Topotecan
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); PKT (Pharmacokinetics); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(liposomes for drug delivery)
IT 50-07-7, Mitomycin C 50-67-9, Serotonin, biological studies 50-69-1, Ribose 50-70-4, Glucitol, biological studies 50-99-7, Glucose, biological studies 51-06-9, Procainamide 51-34-3, Scopolamine 1,2-Distearoyllecithin 4697-36-3, Carbenicillin 5051-62-7, Guanabenz 6753-56-6, 1-Stearoyl-2-oleoyllecithin 7261-97-4, Dantrolene 7493-90-5, Threitol 7664-38-2D, Phosphoric acid, esters 7664-93-9D, Sulfuric acid, esters 7683-59-2, Isoproterenol 7689-03-4, Camptothecin 7689-03-4D, Camptothecin, analogs 10043-35-3D, Boric acid, esters 10549-76-5, Tetrabutylammonium 11003-38-6, Capreomycin 11111-12-9, Cephalosporin 12619-70-4, Cyclodextrin 12794-10-4, Benzodiazepine 13292-46-1, Rifampin 13392-28-4, Rimantadine

114977-28-5, Docetaxel 135014-21-0,
9-Amino-10,11-methylenedioxycamptothecin 135014-26-5,
9-Chloro-10,11-methylenedioxycamptothecin 135415-73-5,
10,11-Methylenedioxycamptothecin 149809-18-7 149882-10-0, Lurtotecan
162652-95-1, Vinflunine 220913-32-6 256411-32-2 869561-04-6
869561-05-7 869561-06-8
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(liposomes for drug delivery)
REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L55 ANSWER 8 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:888932 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:199957
TITLE: Aqueous solution preparation containing camptothecins
INVENTOR(S): Nakazawa, Masako; Aiyama, Ritsuo
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kabushiki Kaisha Yakult Honsha, Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 17 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005077370	A1	20050825	WO 2005-JP1902	20050209
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2556254	A1	20050825	CA 2005-2556254	20050209
EP 1714653	A1	20061025	EP 2005-709954	20050209
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, IS				
US 20080242691	A1	20081002	US 2006-586879	20060721
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2004-35985 A	20040213
			JP 2004-35986 A	20040213
			WO 2005-JP1902 W	20050209

ED Entered STN: 25 Aug 2005
AB It is intended to provide an aqueous solution preparation containing camptothecins in which camptothecins are dissolved in a stable state without resort to heating in the production process. Namely, an aqueous solution preparation containing camptothecins is characterized by containing acetic acid and sodium acetate and having a pH value of from 2 to 5. For example, an injection solution (pH 4) contained irinotecan hydrochloride 100, acetic acid 380, NaOH 46, γ-cyclodextrin 672 mg, and water for injection q.s. to 5 mL.
IC ICM A61K031-4745
ICS A61K009-08; A61K047-04; A61K047-10; A61K047-12; A61K047-22; A61P035-00
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
ST antitumor camptothecin acetate soln stability; injection soln irinotecan acetate cyclodextrin

IT 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, biological studies 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 64-19-7, Acetic acid, biological studies 96-27-5, α-Thioglycerin 127-09-3, Sodium acetate 134-03-2, Sodium ascorbate 367-51-1, Sodium thioglycolate 6381-77-7, Sodium erythorbate 7585-39-9, β-Cyclodextrin 7631-90-5, Sodium hydrogen sulfite 7681-57-4, Sodium pyrosulfite 7757-83-7, Sodium sulfite 12619-70-4, Cyclodextrin 16731-55-8, Potassium pyrosulfite 17465-86-0, γ-Cyclodextrin 97682-44-5, Irinotecan 100286-90-6, CET-11
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(stable aqueous solns. containing camptothecins)
REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L55 ANSWER 9 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:523236 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:48119
TITLE: Reverse micelle formulations comprising one or more surfactant, a hydrophilic phase and lipophilic or hydrophobic compounds
INVENTOR(S): Liang, Likan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shire Laboratories, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 38 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005053612	A2	20050616	WO 2004-US39567	20041124
WO 2005053612	A3	20050915		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2537029	A1	20050616	CA 2004-2537029	20041124
US 20050191343	A1	20050901	US 2004-995942	20041124
EP 1706098	A2	20061004	EP 2004-812147	20041124
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, IS				
JP 2007512373 T		20070517	JP 2006-541711	20041124
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2003-525572P	P 20031126
			US 2004-541389P	P 20040202
			US 2004-566157P	P 20040428
			WO 2004-US39567	W 20041124

ED Entered STN: 17 Jun 2005
AB The present invention is directed to reverse micellar formulations for the delivery of hydrophobic or lipophilic compds., particularly therapeutic compds. The formulations contains one or more non-ionic surfactants or a mixture of nonionic and ionic surfactants, a hydrophilic phase composed of one

or more hydrophilic solvents and/or solubilizers and/ or aqueous media, and one or more therapeutically active, hydrophobic agents. The compns. optionally further contain P-glycoprotein inhibitors, absorption enhancers or promoters, tight junction modulators, lipid membrane mobilizers, and antioxidants. For example, fenofibrate reverse micelle systems containing both hydrophilic and surfactant-miscible solubilizers were prepared containing PEG-8-caprylic/capric glycerides 6 g, PEG-4 lauryl ether 3.7 g, PEG 400 0.15 g, water 0.15 g and fenofibrate 1 g.

IC ICM A61K

CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 1

IT 52-01-7, Spironolactone 53-86-1, Indomethacin 55-98-1, Busulfan 57-41-0, Phenytoin 58-22-0, Testosterone 76-57-3, Codeine 76-99-3, Methadone 90-82-4, Pseudoephedrine 113-15-5, Ergotamine 126-07-8, Griseofulvin 132-22-9, Chlorpheniramine 148-82-3, Melphalan 90357-06-5, Bicalutamide 91161-71-6, Terbinafine 93390-81-9, Fosphenytoin 93479-97-1, Glimepiride 93957-54-1, Fluvastatin 95233-18-4, Atovaquone 97240-79-4, Topiramate 97322-87-7, Troglitazone 97682-44-5, Irinotecan 98319-26-7, Finasteride 101828-21-1, Butenafine 103577-45-3, Lansoprazole 103628-46-2, Sumatriptan 104987-11-3, Tacrolimus 106133-20-4, Tamsulosin 159989-64-7, Nelfinavir 162011-90-7, Rofecoxib 169590-42-5, Celecoxib 171599-83-0, Sildenafil citrate 192755-52-5, Pralnacasan
RL: PKT (Pharmacokinetics); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(reverse micelle formulations comprising surfactants, hydrophilic phase, and lipophilic or hydrophobic compds.)

IT 57-09-0, Cetyl trimethyl ammonium bromide 77-89-4, Acetyl triethylcitrate 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies 77-93-0, Triethylcitrate 100-51-6, Benzyl alcohol, biological studies 102-76-1, Triacetin 106-32-1, Ethyl caprylate 110-80-5, Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether 111-62-6, Ethyl oleate 111-90-0, Transcutol 112-34-5, Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether 112-80-1, Oleic acid, biological studies 124-07-2, Caprylic acid, biological studies 145-42-6, Sodium taurocholate 151-21-3, Sodium lauryl sulfate, biological studies 334-48-5, Capric acid 577-11-7, Sodium bis(2-ethylhexyl)sulfosuccinate 616-45-5D, Pyrrolidone, derivs. 683-10-3, Laurylbetaine 872-50-4, N-Methylpyrrolidone, biological studies 3700-67-2, DODAB 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9002-92-0, Brij 35 9002-96-4, Vitamin E TPGS 9003-39-8, Polyvinylpyrrolidone 9005-65-6, Tween 80 12619-70-4, Cyclodextrin 25322-68-3D, PEG, derivs. with phosphatidyl ethanolamines 26402-26-6, Capmul MCMC-8 27194-43-4D, Piperidone, derivs. 27194-74-7, Capmul PG 12 27215-38-9, Imwitor 312 31692-85-0, Glycofurol 37220-82-9, Capmul GMO 53824-77-4, Captex 100 68332-79-6, Capmul PG-8 106392-12-5, Polyoxyethylene polyoxypropylene block copolymer 121548-04-7, Gelucire 44/14 145035-96-7 145035-97-8 156259-68-6, Capmul MCM 244070-51-7, Labrafil M 2125
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(reverse micelle formulations comprising surfactants, hydrophilic phase, and lipophilic or hydrophobic compds.)

L55 ANSWER 10 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:857361 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:337749
TITLE: Pharmaceutical compositions containing active agents having a lactone group and transition metal ions
INVENTOR(S): Tardi, Paul
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Celator Technologies, Inc., Can.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 39 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004087104	A1	20041014	WO 2004-CA505	20040402
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2527130	A1	20041014	CA 2004-2527130	20040402
EP 1608338	A1	20051228	EP 2004-725256	20040402
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, HR				
US 20060193902	A1	20060831	US 2005-551572	20050929
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2003-460171P P	20030402
			WO 2004-CA505 W	20040402

ED Entered STN: 18 Oct 2004
AB Compns. and methods for stabilizing an active agent containing one or more acetone rings are disclosed. The compns., including pharmaceutical compns., ensure that the lactone ring of the active agent is stabilized in the active, ring-closed form due to the inclusion of a transition metal ion. Copper, zinc and manganese gluconate was used to encapsulate irinotecan into liposomes.
IC ICM A61K009-127
ICS A61K009-51; A61K031-4745; A61K031-7072; A61K047-02
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
ST pharmaceutical liposome lactone transition metal complex stability; copper zinc manganese gluconate irinotecan liposome
IT 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies 527-09-3, Copper gluconate 816-94-4, DSPC 2644-64-6, DPPC 4468-02-4, Zinc gluconate 6485-39-8, Manganese gluconate 7440-48-4D, Cobalt, salts 7440-50-8D, Copper, salts 7440-66-6D, Zinc, salts 7689-03-4, Camptothecin 12619-70-4, Cyclodextrins 97682-44-5, Irinotecan 123948-87-8, Topotecan 149882-10-0, Lurtotecan 217939-97-4, DSPG 773073-40-8
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceutical compns. containing active agents having lactone group and transition metal ions)
REFERENCE COUNT: 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L55 ANSWER 11 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:453236 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:17589
TITLE: Activation of peptide prodrugs by human kallikrein 2 (hK2)
INVENTOR(S): Denmeade, Samuel R.; Isaacs, John T.; Lilja, Hans
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Johns Hopkins University, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 48 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004046169	A2	20040603	WO 2003-US36880	20031118
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2514089	A1	20040603	CA 2003-2514089	20031118
AU 2003291071	A1	20040615	AU 2003-291071	20031118
EP 1575995	A2	20050921	EP 2003-783658	20031118
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
EP 1961424	A1	20080827	EP 2008-3106	20031118
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR				
US 20060217317	A1	20060928	US 2006-535351	20060414
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-427309P	P 20021118
			EP 2003-783658	A3 20031118
			WO 2003-US36880	W 20031118

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 141:17589
ED Entered STN: 04 Jun 2004
AB The invention provides peptide prodrugs that contain cleavage sites specifically cleaved by human kallikrein 2 (hK2). These prodrugs are useful for substantially inhibiting the nonspecific toxicity of a variety of therapeutic drugs. Upon cleavage of the prodrug by hK2, the therapeutic drugs are activated and exert their toxicity. Methods for treating cell proliferative disorders are also featured in the invention.
IC ICM C07K
CC 1-6 (Pharmacology)
Section cross-reference(s): 63
IT 50-18-0D, Cyclophosphamide, peptide conjugates 51-21-8D, 5-Fluorouracil, peptide conjugates 57-22-7D, Vincristine, peptide conjugates 59-05-2D, Methotrexate, peptide conjugates 320-67-2D, 5-Azacytidine, peptide conjugates 427-51-0D, Cyproterone acetate, peptide conjugates 865-21-4D, Vinblastine, peptide conjugates 3778-73-2D, Ifosfamide, peptide conjugates 13311-84-7D, Flutamide, peptide conjugates 15663-27-1D, Cisplatinum, peptide conjugates 20830-81-3D, Daunorubicin, peptide conjugates 23214-92-8D, Doxorubicin, peptide conjugates 33069-62-4D, Paclitaxel, peptide conjugates 33419-42-0D, Etoposide, peptide conjugates 41575-94-4D, Carboplatinum, peptide conjugates 56420-45-2D, Epirubicin, peptide conjugates 58957-92-9D, Idarubicin, peptide conjugates 63612-50-0D, Nilutamide, peptide conjugates 67526-95-8D, Thapsigargin, derivs., peptide conjugates 90357-06-5D, Bicalutamide, peptide conjugates 95058-81-4D, Gemcitabine, peptide conjugates 97682-44-5D, Irinotecan, peptide conjugates 114977-28-5D, Docetaxel, peptide conjugates 123948-87-8D, Topotecan, peptide conjugates
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(peptide prodrug activatable by human kallikrein 2)
IT 9004-54-0, Dextran, biological studies 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 12619-70-4, Cyclodextrin 25104-18-1, Polylysine 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 38000-06-5, Polylysine
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(peptide prodrug activatable by human kallikrein 2)

L55 ANSWER 12 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:521462 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:88442
TITLE: Incensole and furanogermacrens and compounds in treatment for inhibiting neoplastic lesions and microorganisms
INVENTOR(S): Shanahan-Pendergast, Elisabeth
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ire.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 68 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002053138	A2	20020711	WO 2002-IE1	20020102
WO 2002053138	A3	20020919		
W: AE, AG, AT, AU, BB, BG, CA, CH, CN, CO, CU, CZ, LU, LV, MA, MD, UA, UG, US, VN, YU, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, ES, FI, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2002219472	A1	20020716	AU 2002-219472	20020102
EP 1351678	A2	20031015	EP 2002-727007	20020102
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
US 20040092583	A1	20040513	US 2004-250535	20040102
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			IE 2001-2 A	20010102
			WO 2002-IE1 W	20020102

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 137:88442
ED Entered STN: 12 Jul 2002
AB The invention discloses the use of incensole and/or furanogermacrens, derivs. metabolites and precursors thereof in the treatment of neoplasia, particularly resistant neoplasia and immunodysregulatory disorders. These compds. can be administered alone or in combination with conventional chemotherapeutic, antiviral, antiparasite agents, radiation and/or surgery. Incensole and furanogermacren and their mixture showed antitumor activity against various human carcinomas and melanomas and antimicrobial activity against Staphylococcus aureus and Enterococcus faecalis.
IC ICM A61K031-00
CC 1-6 (Pharmacology)
Section cross-reference(s): 10, 63
IT 7585-39-9, β-Cyclodextrin 7585-39-9D, β-Cyclodextrin, hydroxypropyl derivs. 10016-20-3, α-Cyclodextrin 12619-70-4, Cyclodextrin 17465-86-0, γ-Cyclodextrin
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(as pharmaceutical carrier; incensole and furanogermacrens and compds. as antitumor and antimicrobial agents)
IT 65057-90-1, Talisomycin 65093-40-5, Cytarabine ocfosfate 65222-35-7, Pazelliptine 65271-80-9, Mitoxantrone 65646-68-6, Fenretinide 65807-02-5, Goserelin 65886-71-7, Fazarabine 66569-27-5, Sparfosate

Sodium 66849-34-1, Dexifosfamide 67699-41-6, Vinzolidine Sulfate 96389-68-3, Crisnatol 96389-69-4, Crisnatol Mesylate 96392-96-0, Dexormaplatin 96892-57-8, Hepsulfam 97068-30-9, Elsamitrucin 97534-21-9, Merbarone 97682-44-5, Irinotecan 97752-20-0, Droloxifene Citrate 97919-22-7 98319-26-7, Finasteride 98383-18-7, Ecomustine 98631-95-9, Sobuzoxane 99009-20-8, Pyrazoloacridine 99011-02-6, Imiquimod 99283-10-0, Molgramostim 99614-02-5, Ondansetron 100286-90-6, Irinotecan Hydrochloride 100324-81-0, Lisofylline 102396-24-7, Jasplakinolide 148584-53-6 148717-58-2, Palauamine 148717-90-2, Squalamine 149204-42-2, Kahalalide F
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceutical formulation further including; incensole and furanogermacrens and compds. as antitumor and antimicrobial agents)

L55 ANSWER 13 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:300514 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:331617
TITLE: Oil-in-water emulsion compositions for polyfunctional active ingredients
INVENTOR(S): Chen, Feng-jing; Patel, Mahesh V.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lipocine, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 82 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001028555	A1	20010426	WO 2000-US28835	20001018
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 20020107265	A1	20020808	US 1999-420159	19991018
US 6720001	B2	20040413		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-420159 A	19991018

ED Entered STN: 27 Apr 2001
AB Pharmaceutical oil-in-water emulsions for delivery of polyfunctional active ingredients with improved loading capacity, enhanced stability, and reduced irritation and local toxicity are described. Emulsions include an aqueous phase, an oil phase comprising a structured triglyceride, and an emulsifier. The structured triglyceride of the oil phase is substantially free of triglycerides having three medium chain (C6-C12) fatty acid moieties, or a combination of a long chain triglyceride and a polarity-enhancing polarity modifier. The present invention also provides methods of treating an animal with a polyfunctional active ingredient, using dosage forms of the pharmaceutical emulsions. For example, an emulsion was prepared, with cyclosporin A as the polyfunctional active ingredient dissolved in an oil phase including a structured triglyceride (Captex 810D) and a long chain triglyceride (safflower oil). The composition contained (by weight) cyclosporin A 1.0, Captex 810D 5.0, safflower oil 5.0, BHT 0.02, egg

phospholipid 2.4, dimyristoylphosphatidyl glycerol 0.2, glycerol 2.25, EDTA 0.01, and water up to 100%, resp.
IC ICM A61K031-355
ICS A61K031-20
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
IT 50-14-6, Ergocalciferol 50-21-5D, Lactic acid, glycerides 50-24-8, Prednisolone 50-28-2, Estradiol, biological studies 50-34-0, Propantheline bromide 50-56-6, Oxytocin, biological studies 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies 51-15-0, Pralidoxime chloride 51-43-4, Epinephrine 51-48-9, L-Thyroxine, biological studies 51-55-8, Atropine, biological studies 51-60-5, Neostigmine methyl sulfate 11061-68-0, Human insulin 11103-57-4, Vitamin A 11140-04-8, Imwitor 988 12001-79-5, Vitamin K 12584-58-6, Insulin porcine 12619-70-4, Cyclodextrin 12629-01-5, Human growth hormone 13265-10-6, Methscopolamine 14465-68-0, Glyceryl trilinolenate 15307-86-5, Diclofenac 15500-66-0, Pancuronium bromide 15574-96-6, Pizotifen 15663-27-1, Cisplatin 15686-51-8, Clemastine 15686-71-2, Cephalexin 15687-27-1, Ibuprofen 15826-37-6, Cromolyn sodium 56180-94-0, Acarbose 57248-88-1, Pamidronate disodium 59277-89-3, Acyclovir 59467-70-8, Midazolam 59703-84-3, Piperacillin sodium
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oil-in-water emulsion compns. for polyfunctional active ingredients)
IT 59865-13-3, Cyclosporin A 60142-96-3, Gabapentin 61270-78-8, Cefonicid sodium 61361-72-6, Dimyristoylphosphatidyl glycerol 61379-65-5, Rifapentine 61489-71-2, Menotropin 61869-08-7, Paroxetine 89778-26-7, Toremifene 89987-06-4, Tiludronate 90357-06-5, Bicalutamide 91161-71-6, Terbinafine 93390-81-9, Fosphenytoin 93413-69-5, Venlafaxine 93479-97-1, Glimepiride 93957-54-1, Fluvastatin 94749-08-3, Salmeterol xinafoate 95233-18-4, Atovaquone 97240-79-4, Topiramate 97322-87-7, Troglitazone 97682-44-5, Irinotecan 98079-51-7, Lomefloxacin 98319-26-7, Finasteride 100986-85-4, Levofloxacin 101828-21-1, Butenafine 103577-45-3, Lansoprazole 103628-46-2, Sumatriptan 104227-87-4, Famciclovir 191588-94-0, TNK-tPA 208666-87-9, Captex 810D
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oil-in-water emulsion compns. for polyfunctional active ingredients)
REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L55 ANSWER 14 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:208110 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:242681
TITLE: Formulations for parenteral use of estramustine phosphate and amino acids for cancer treatment
INVENTOR(S): Muggetti, Lorena; Colombo, Paolo; Martini, Alessandro; Buzzi, Giovanni
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pharmacia & Upjohn S.p.A., Italy
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 24 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001019372	A1	20010322	WO 2000-EP8983	20000913
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT,				

LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

CA 2384726	A1	20010322	CA 2000-2384726		20000913
BR 2000014071	A	20020521	BR 2000-14071		20000913
EP 1214078	A1	20020619	EP 2000-967673		20000913
EP 1214078	B1	20041124			

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL

HU 2002002729	A2	20030128	HU 2002-2729		20000913
HU 2002002729	A3	20031229			
JP 2003509372	T	20030311	JP 2001-523004		20000913
NZ 518182	A	20040227	NZ 2000-518182		20000913
AT 283053	T	20041215	AT 2000-967673		20000913
AU 779922	B2	20050217	AU 2000-77762		20000913
MX 2002PA02854	A	20030721	MX 2002-PA2854		20020314
NO 2002001302	A	20020424	NO 2002-1302		20020315
ZA 2002002689	A	20030819	ZA 2002-2689		20020405
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 1999-21960	A	19990916
			WO 2000-EP8983	W	20000913

ED Entered STN: 22 Mar 2001

AB A parenteral formulation for cancer treatment comprises estramustine phosphate, a basic amino acid, and a parenterally acceptable carrier or diluent. The formulation can be administered according to a combined chemotherapy regimen in association with one or more chemotherapeutic agents. The formulation enables the estramustine phosphate to be administered with no side effects at the site of injection. Preparation of estramustine phosphate N-methyl-glucamine salt in admixt. with arginine (estramustine phosphate/meglumine/arginine in a molar ratio 1:1:2) was presented.

IC ICM A61K031-565
ICS A61K031-66; A61K009-08; A61P035-00; A61K047-18

CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 1

IT 865-21-4, Vinblastine 7440-06-4D, Platinum, derivs., biological studies 7689-03-4, Camptothecin 15663-27-1, Cisplatin 20830-81-3, Daunorubicin 23214-92-8, Doxorubicin 25316-40-9, Doxorubicin hydrochloride 33069-62-4, Paclitaxel 33419-42-0, Etoposide 41575-94-4, Carboplatin 56420-45-2, Epirubicin 58957-92-9, Idarubicin 91421-43-1, 9-Amino-camptothecin 100286-90-6, CPT 11 114977-28-5, Docetaxel 125317-39-7, Navelbine 171047-47-5, PNU 159548 204005-46-9, SU 5416 252916-29-3, SU 6668
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(combined chemotherapy; formulations for parenteral use of estramustine phosphate and basic amino acids for cancer treatment)

IT 12619-70-4, Cyclodextrin 12619-70-4D, Cyclodextrin, sulfoalkyl ethers 15595-35-4, Arginine hydrochloride
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(formulations for parenteral use of estramustine phosphate and basic amino acids for cancer treatment)

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L55 ANSWER 15 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:208081 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:242666
TITLE: Formulations for parenteral use of estramustine

phosphate and sulfoalkyl ether cyclodextrins
INVENTOR(S): Muggetti, Lorena; Colombo, Paolo; Martini, Alessandro; Buzzi, Giovanni
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pharmacia & Upjohn S.P.A., Italy
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 16 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001019339	A1	20010322	WO 2000-EP7680	20000803
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2385065	A1	20010322	CA 2000-2385065	20000803
EP 1212041	A1	20020612	EP 2000-958398	20000803
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL				
BR 2000014062	A	20021231	BR 2000-14062	20000803
JP 2003509356	T	20030311	JP 2001-522974	20000803
HU 2003000185	A2	20030528	HU 2003-185	20000803
HU 2003000185	A3	20070228		
AU 777684	B2	20041028	AU 2000-69939	20000803
ZA 2002001744	A	20031110	ZA 2002-1744	20020301
NO 2002001270	A	20020314	NO 2002-1270	20020314
MX 2002PA02855	A	20030721	MX 2002-PA2855	20020314
US 6730664	B1	20040504	US 2002-70416	20020315
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 1999-21958 A	19990916
			WO 2000-EP7680 W	20000803

ED Entered STN: 22 Mar 2001

AB A pharmaceutical formulation which comprises a parenterally acceptable carrier or diluent, estramustine phosphate and a sulfoalkyl ether cyclodextrin. The formulation can be administered according to a combined chemotherapy regimen in association with one or more chemotherapeutic agents. The formulation also enables estramustine phosphate to be administered with no side effects at the site of injection. A solution containing estramustine phosphate and sulfobutyl ether β-cyclodextrin (1:4.2) was formulated.

IC ICM A61K009-08
ICS A61K047-40; A61K031-565; A61P035-00

CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)

IT 4891-15-0, Estramustine phosphate 12619-70-4D, Cyclodextrin, sulfoalkyl ether 159099-48-6, Sulfobutyl ether β-cyclodextrin 325726-21-4
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(parenteral formulations containing estramustine phosphates and sulfoalkyl ether cyclodextrins)

IT 865-21-4, Vinblastine 1605-68-1, Taxane 7689-03-4, CaMPTOTHECIN 15663-27-1, Cisplatin 23214-92-8, DOXORUBICIN 33419-42-0, Etoposide 41575-94-4, Carboplatin 56420-45-2, Epirubicin 58957-92-9, Idarubicin 108286-90-6, CPT-11 125317-39-7, Navelbine 204005-46-9, SU 5416 252916-29-3, SU 6668

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(parenteral formulations containing estramustine phosphates and sulfoalkyl ether cyclodextrins and other chemotherapeutic agents)
REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L55 ANSWER 16 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:208080 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:242665
TITLE: Formulations for parenteral use of estramustine phosphate with improved pharmacological properties
INVENTOR(S): Muggetti, Lorena; Colombo, Paolo; Martini, Alessandro; Buzzi, Giovanni
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pharmacia & Upjohn S.P.A., Italy
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 21 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001019338	A1	20010322	WO 2000-EP7679	20000803
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2385063	A1	20010322	CA 2000-2385063	20000803
EP 1212040	A1	20020612	EP 2000-956409	20000803
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL				
HU 2002002621	A2	20021228	HU 2002-2621	20000803
JP 2003509355	T	20030311	JP 2001-522973	20000803
NZ 517631	A	20040130	NZ 2000-517631	20000803
BR 2000014063	A	20040629	BR 2000-14063	20000803
AU 777763	B2	20041028	AU 2000-68363	20000803
ZA 2002001743	A	20030303	ZA 2002-1743	20020301
MX 2002PA02859	A	20030721	MX 2002-PA2859	20020314
NO 2002001306	A	20020424	NO 2002-1306	20020315
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 1999-21954 A	19990916
			WO 2000-EP7679 W	20000803

ED Entered STN: 22 Mar 2001
AB A pharmaceutical formulation which comprises a parenterally acceptable carrier or diluent, estramustine phosphate, a sulfoalkyl ether cyclodextrin and human albumin. The formulation can be administered according to a combined chemotherapy regimen in association with one or more chemotherapeutic agents. The formulation also enables the estramustine phosphate to be administered with no side effects at the site of injection. A solution containing estramustine phosphate (Estracyt), sulfobutyl ether β-cyclodextrin, and human albumin (1:1:0.21) was formulated.
IC ICM A61K009-08
ICS A61K047-40; A61K031-565; A61P035-00; A61K031-66; A61K047-42
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
IT 4891-15-0, Estramustine phosphate 12619-70-4D, Cyclodextrin,

sulfoalkyl ether 159099-48-6, Sulfobutyl ether β-cyclodextrin 325726-21-4
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(parenteral formulations containing estramustine phosphates and sulfoalkyl ether cyclodextrins and human albumins)
IT 865-21-4, Vinblastine 1605-68-1, Taxane 7689-03-4, CaMPTOTHECIN 15663-27-1, Cisplatin 23214-92-8, DOXORUBICIN 33419-42-0, Etoposide 41575-94-4, Carboplatin 56420-45-2, Epirubicin 58957-92-9, Idarubicin 100286-90-6, CPT-11 125317-39-7, Navelbine 204005-46-9, SU 5416 252916-29-3, SU 6668
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(parenteral formulations containing estramustine phosphates and sulfoalkyl ether cyclodextrins and human albumins and chemotherapeutic agents)
REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L55 ANSWER 17 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:781459 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:335173
TITLE: Cyclodextrin polymer compositions as drug carriers
INVENTOR(S): Kosak, Kenneth M.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 28 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 6,048,736.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20010034333	A1	20011025	US 2001-775011	20010201
US 6048736	A	20000411	US 1998-223055	19981230
WO 2000040962	A1	20000713	WO 1999-US30820	19991227

W: AU, BR, CA, CN, IL, IN, JP, MX, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	US 1998-223055	A2 19981230
	WO 1999-US30820	A2 19991227
	US 1998-67921	B2 19980429

ED Entered STN: 26 Oct 2001
AB This invention discloses compns. of cyclodextrin polymers for carrying drugs and other active agents. Compns. are also disclosed of cyclodextrin polymer carriers that release drugs under controlled conditions. The invention also discloses compns. of cyclodextrin polymer carriers that are coupled to biorecognition mols. for targeting the delivery of drugs to their site of action. The advantages of the water-soluble cyclodextrin polymer carrier are: drugs can be used based on efficacy without solubility or conjugation requirements; drugs can be delivered as macromols. and released within the cell; drugs can be targeted by coupling the carrier to biorecognition mols.; preparation methods are independent of the drug to facilitate multiple drug therapies. Thus, a cyclodextrin polymer was prepared by the reaction of β-cyclodextrin with 1,4-butanediol diglycidyl ether and 2-aminoanthracene was incorporated into the polymer.
IC A61K048-00; A61K031-724; G01N033-536
INCL 514044000
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
IT 50-53-3, Chlorpromazine, biological studies 50-91-9, 5-Fluoro-2'-deoxyuridine 51-21-8, 5-Fluorouracil 53-86-1, Indomethacin

54-31-9, Furosemide 57-62-5 59-05-2, Methotrexate 60-54-8, Tetracycline 62-59-9, Cevadine 71-62-5, Veratridine 79-57-2, Terramycin 124-98-1D, Cevine, derivs. 315-30-0, Allopurinol 480-49-9D, derivs. 519-23-3, Ellipticine 1181-54-0, Clomocycline 1400-61-9, Nystatin 1406-05-9, Penicillin 6746-01-6, Desatrine 6834-98-6D, Fungichromin, analogs 7689-03-4, Camptothecin 12619-70-4, Cyclodextrin 12619-70-4D, Cyclodextrin, derivs. 16545-11-2, Guamecycline 33069-62-4, Paclitaxel 64872-76-0, Butoconazole 79217-60-0, Cyclosporin 82410-32-0, Ganciclovir 97682-44-5, Irinotecan 121934-26-7, Cyclodextrin homopolymer 121934-26-7D, Cyclodextrin homopolymer, derivs.
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cyclodextrin polymer compns. as drug carriers)

L55 ANSWER 18 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:725436 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:301171
TITLE: Compositions and methods for improved delivery of ionizable hydrophobic therapeutic agents
INVENTOR(S): Chen, Feng-jing; Patel, Manesh V.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lipocine, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 99 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000059475	A1	20001012	WO 2000-US7342	20000316
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6383471	B1	20020507	US 1999-287043	19990406
CA 2366702	A1	20001012	CA 2000-2366702	20000316
EP 1165048	A1	20020102	EP 2000-916547	20000316
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LI, LV, FI, RO				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-287043 A	19990406
			WO 2000-US7342 W	20000316

ED Entered STN: 13 Oct 2000
AB The present invention is directed to a pharmaceutical composition including a hydrophobic therapeutic agent having at least one ionizable functional group, and a carrier. The carrier includes an ionizing agent capable of ionizing the functional group, a surfactant, and optionally solubilizers, triglycerides, and neutralizing agents. The invention further relates to a method of preparing such compns. by providing a composition of an ionizable hydrophobic therapeutic agent, an ionizing agent, and a surfactant, and neutralizing a portion of the ionizing agent with a neutralizing agent. The compns. of the invention are particularly suitable for use in oral dosage forms. A carrier containing concentrated phosphoric acid 0.025, Tween-20 0.3, Arlacel 186 0.2, sodium taurocholate 0.15, propylene glycol 0.3 g was formulated. Itraconazole was included in the carrier at 30 mg/mL for testing the stability of the itraconazole solution upon dilution in simulated gastric fluid.

IC ICM A61K009-14
ICS A61K009-48; A61K009-64; A61K009-66; A01N025-00
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
IT 50-06-6, Phenobarbital, biological studies 50-21-5, biological studies 50-21-5D, Lactic acid, glycerides 50-44-2, Mercaptopurine 50-48-6, Amitriptyline 50-52-2, Thioridazine 50-53-3, Chlorpromazine, biological studies 50-55-5, Reserpine 50-78-2 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, biological studies 51-48-9, Levothyroxine, biological studies 51-52-5, Propylthiouracil 51-55-8, Atropine, biological studies 51-64-9, Dexamphetamine 52-86-8, Haloperidol 53-86-1, Indomethacin 54-05-7, Chloroquine 54-11-5, Nicotine 54-31-9 56-54-2, Quinidine 57-10-3, Palmitic acid, biological studies 57-11-4, Stearic acid, biological studies 57-22-7, Vincristine 57-27-2, Morphine, biological studies 57-41-0, Phenytoin 57-43-2, Amylobarbital 2609-46-3, Amiloride 2709-56-0, Flupentixol 2898-12-6, Medazepam
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceutical compns. containing hydrophobic therapeutic agents and carriers containing ionizing agents and surfactants and triglycerides)
IT 74103-06-3, Ketorolac 74191-85-8, Doxazosin 74504-64-6, Polyglyceryl laurate 75330-75-5, Lovastatin 75695-93-1, Isradipine 75706-12-6, Leflunomide 75847-73-3, Enalapril 76009-37-5 76547-98-3, Lisinopril Benazepril 87718-67-0, Spiramycins 87848-99-5, Acrivastine 88150-42-9, Amlodipine 89778-26-7, Toremifene 91161-71-6, Terbinafine 91374-21-9, Ropinirole 91714-94-2, Bromfenac 93106-60-6, Enrofloxacin 93390-81-9, Fosphenytoin 93413-69-5, Venlafaxine 93479-97-1, Glimepiride 93957-54-1, Fluvastatin 94423-19-5 94555-53-0 95233-18-4, Atovaquone 97322-87-7, Troglitazone 97682-44-5, Irinotecan 98048-97-6, Fosinopril 98079-51-7 98913-68-9, Pentaerythritol isostearate 99614-02-5, Ondansetron 100986-85-4, Levofloxacin 101828-21-1, Butenafine 102051-00-3, Nikkol Decaglyn 3O 103177-37-3, Pranlukast 103577-45-3, Lansoprazole 103628-46-2, Sumatriptan 104632-26-0, Pramipexole 105979-17-7, Benidipine 158747-02-5, Frovatriptan 158966-92-8, Montelukast 159989-64-7, Nelfinavir 161814-49-9, Amprenavir 169590-42-5, Celecoxib 185069-68-5, Polyglyceryl oleate stearate 301206-59-7 301524-91-4, Captex 810
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceutical compns. containing hydrophobic therapeutic agents and carriers containing ionizing agents and surfactants and triglycerides)
IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies 56-81-5, 1,2,3-Propanetriol, biological studies 57-55-6, 1,2-Propanediol, biological studies 9003-39-8, Polyvinylpyrrolidone 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, derivs., biological studies 9004-65-3, Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose 9050-36-6, Maltodextrin 12619-70-4D, Cyclodextrin, derivs. 25265-75-2, Butanediol 25322-68-3 25322-69-4, Polypropylene glycol
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(solubilizer; pharmaceutical compns. containing hydrophobic therapeutic agents and carriers containing ionizing agents and surfactants and triglycerides)
REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L55 ANSWER 19 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:608551 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:213151
TITLE: Pharmaceutical compositions and methods for improved delivery of hydrophobic therapeutic agents
INVENTOR(S): Patel, Manesh V.; Chen, Feng-Jing
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lipocine, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 98 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 13
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000050007	A1	20000831	WO 2000-US165	20000105
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6294192	B1	20010925	US 1999-258654	19990226
CA 2365536	A1	20000831	CA 2000-2365536	20000105
AU 2000022242	A	20000914	AU 2000-22242	20000105
AU 771659	B2	20040401		
EP 1158959	A1	20011205	EP 2000-901394	20000105
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 2002537317	T	20021105	JP 2000-600619	20000105
NZ 513810	A	20040227	NZ 2000-513810	20000105
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-258654 A	19990226
			WO 2000-US165 W	20000105

ED Entered STN: 01 Sep 2000

AB The present invention relates to triglyceride-free pharmaceutical compns. for delivery of hydrophobic therapeutic agents. Compns. of the present invention include a hydrophobic therapeutic agent and a carrier, where the carrier is formed from a combination of a hydrophilic surfactant and a hydrophobic surfactant. Upon dilution with an aqueous solvent, the composition forms a clear, aqueous dispersion of the surfactants containing the therapeutic agent. The invention also provides methods of treatment with hydrophobic therapeutic agents using these compns. A pharmaceutical composition contained cyclosporin 0.14, Cremophor RH-40 0.41, Arlacel186 0.29, sodium taurocholate 0.26, and propylene glycol 0.46 mg.

IC ICM A61K009-127
ICS A61K009-107; A61K038-13

CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)

IT 50-14-6, Ergocalciferol 50-21-5D, Lactic acid, glycerides 50-24-8, Prednisolone 50-28-2, EStradiol, biological studies 50-70-4, Sorbitol, 9005-66-7, Tween 40 9005-67-8, Tween 60 9007-48-1, PLUROLOLEIQUECC497 9011-21-6, Polyoxyethylene glyceryl stearate 9016-45-9 9036-19-5 10238-21-8, Glyburide 10540-29-1, Tamoxifen 11103-57-4, Vitamin A 11140-04-8, Imwitor 988 12001-79-5, Vitamin K 12619-70-4, Cyclodextrin 12619-70-4D, Cyclodextrin, derivs. 12619-70-4D, Cyclodextrin, hydroxypropyl ethers,
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceutical compns. and methods for improved delivery of hydrophobic therapeutic agents)

IT 68506-86-5, Vigabatrin 68958-64-5, Polyoxyethylene glyceryl trioleate 84449-90-1, Raloxifene 84625-61-6, Itraconazole 85721-33-1, Ciprofloxacin 86386-73-4, Fluconazole 86541-75-5, Benazepril 86637-84-5 88150-42-9, Amlodipine 89778-26-7, Toremifene 90357-06-5, Bicalutamide 91161-71-6, Terbinafine 93390-81-9, Fosphenytoin 93413-69-5, Venlafaxine 93479-97-1, Glimepiride 93790-70-6, Cholylsarcosine 93790-72-8 93957-54-1, Fluvastatin 95233-18-4,

Atovaquone 97240-79-4, Topiramate 97322-87-7, Troglitazone 97682-44-5, Irinotecan 98319-26-7, Finasteride
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceutical compns. and methods for improved delivery of hydrophobic therapeutic agents)
REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L55 ANSWER 20 OF 55 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:238403 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:270079
TITLE: Cyclodextrin polymers for carrying and releasing drugs
INVENTOR(S): Kosak, Kenneth M.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S., 19 pp., Cont.-in-part of U. S. Ser. No. 67,921, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6048736	A	20000411	US 1998-223055	19981230
WO 2000040962	A1	20000713	WO 1999-US30820	19991227
W: AU, BR, CA, CN, IL, IN, JP, MX, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
EP 1183538	A1	20020306	EP 1999-970862	19991227
EP 1183538	B1	20040414		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
AT 264114	T	20040415	AT 1999-970862	19991227
US 20010034333	A1	20011025	US 2001-775011	20010201
US 20010021703	A1	20010913	US 2001-829551	20010410
US 6835718	B2	20041228		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1998-67921 B2 19980429
US 1998-223055 A 19981230
WO 1999-US30820 W 19991227

ED Entered STN: 13 Apr 2000
AB This invention discloses methods for preparing compns. of cyclodextrin polymers for carrying drugs and other active agents. Methods are also disclosed for preparing cyclodextrin polymer carriers that release drugs under controlled conditions. The invention also discloses methods for preparing compns. of cyclodextrin polymer carriers that are coupled to biorecognition mols. for targeting the delivery of drugs to their site of action. The advantages of the water soluble (or colloidal) cyclodextrin polymer carrier are: (1) drugs can be used that are designed for efficacy without conjugation requirements, (2) it will allow the use of drugs designed solely for efficacy without regard for solubility, (3) unmodified drugs can be delivered as macromols. and released within the cell, (4) drugs can be targeted by coupling the carrier to biorecognition mols., (5) synthesis methods are independent of the drug to facilitate multiple drug therapies. β-Cyclodextrin was crosslinked while complexed with anthracene at a molar ratio of 4:1. Chloroform extraction did not remove the anthracene, since it was completely entrapped within the cyclodextrin.
IC ICM G01N033-536
ICS G01N033-564; A01N043-04; A61K031-715
INCL 436536000

CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
IT 50-53-3, Chlorpromazine, biological studies 50-91-9, 5-Fluoro-2'-deoxyuridine 51-21-8, 5-Fluorouracil 53-86-1, Indomethacin 54-31-9, Furosemide 57-62-5 59-05-2, Methotrexate 62-59-9, Cevadine 71-62-5, Veratridine 79-57-2, Terramycin 120-12-7, Anthracene, biological studies 124-98-1D, Cevine, derivs. 289-95-2D, Pyrimidine, derivs. 315-30-0, Allopurinol 519-23-3, Ellipticine 1181-54-0, Clomocycline 1400-61-9, Nystatin 1406-05-9, Penicillin 6746-01-6, Desatrine 6834-98-6, Fungichromin 11078-21-0, Filipin 12619-70-4, Cyclodextrin 16545-11-2, Guamecycline 33069-62-4, Paclitaxel 37209-28-2, Bungarotoxin 64872-76-0, Butoconazole 82410-32-0, Ganciclovir 93975-40-7 97682-44-5, Irinotecan 263406-38-8
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cyclodextrin polymers for carrying and releasing drugs)
REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d L55 21-55 ibib ab hit

L55 ANSWER 21 OF 55 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008281590 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: Should supplemental antioxidant administration be avoided during chemotherapy and radiation therapy?.
AUTHOR: Lawenda, Brian D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, Department of Radiology and Radiological Sciences, Bethesda, MD, United States. brian.lawenda@med.navy.mil
AUTHOR: Lawenda, Brian D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Radiation Oncology, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN, United States. brian.lawenda@med.navy.mil
AUTHOR: Lawenda, Brian D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Radiation Oncology Division, Breast Health Center, Naval Medical Center San Diego, San Diego, CA, United States. brian.lawenda@med.navy.mil
AUTHOR: Ladas, Elena J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Integrative Therapies Program for Children with Cancer, Columbia University Medical Center, New York, NY, United States.
AUTHOR: Kelly, Kara M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pediatrics, Division of Pediatric Oncology, Columbia University Medical Center, New York, NY, United States.
AUTHOR: Sagar, Stephen M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Oncology and Medicine, McMaster University, Hamilton, ON, Canada.
AUTHOR: Vickers, Andrew
CORPORATE SOURCE: Departments of Epidemiology and Biostatistics and Urology, Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY, United States.
AUTHOR: Blumberg, Jeffrey B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Friedman School of Nutrition Science and Policy, Jean Mayer United States Department of Agriculture Human Nutrition Research Center on Aging, Tufts University, Boston, MA, United States.
AUTHOR: Lawenda, B. D., Dr. (correspondence)
CORPORATE SOURCE: Radiation Oncology Division, Breast Health Center, Naval

Medical Center San Diego, San Diego, CA, United States.
brian.lawenda@med.navy.mil
SOURCE: Journal of the National Cancer Institute, (June 2008) Vol. 100, No. 11, pp. 773-783.
Refs: 92
ISSN: 0027-8874 E-ISSN: 1460-2105 CODEN: JNCIAM
PUBLISHER: Oxford University Press, Great Clarendon Street, Oxford, OX2 6DP, United Kingdom.
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Note
FILE SEGMENT: 016 Cancer
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 12 Aug 2008
Last Updated on STN: 12 Aug 2008

AB Despite nearly two decades of research investigating the use of dietary antioxidant supplementation during conventional chemotherapy and radiation therapy, controversy remains about the efficacy and safety of this complementary treatment. Several randomized clinical trials have demonstrated that the concurrent administration of antioxidants with chemotherapy or radiation therapy reduces treatment-related side effects. Some data indicate that antioxidants may protect tumor cells as well as healthy cells from oxidative damage generated by radiation therapy and some chemotherapeutic agents. However, other data suggest that antioxidants can protect normal tissues from chemotherapy- or radiation-induced damage without decreasing tumor control. We review some of the data regarding the putative benefits and potential risks of antioxidant supplementation concurrent with cytotoxic therapy. On the basis of our review of the published randomized clinical trials, we conclude that the use of supplemental antioxidants during chemotherapy and radiation therapy should be discouraged because of the possibility of tumor protection and reduced survival. .COPYRGT. The Author 2008. Published by Oxford University Press.

CT Medical Descriptors:
antioxidant activity
asthenia: SI, side effect
blood toxicity: SI, side effect
xerostomia: CO, complication

CT Drug Descriptors:
acetylcysteine: CT, clinical trial
alpha tocopherol: CT, clinical trial
*antioxidant: DO, drug dose
*antioxidant: PD, pharmacology
ascorbic acid: CT, clinical trial
ascorbic acid: CB, drug combination
ascorbic acid: DO, drug dose
ascorbic acid: PO, oral drug administration
beta carotene: CT, clinical trial
beta carotene: CB, drug combination
cisplatin: DT, drug therapy
cytarabine: AE, adverse drug reaction
gemcitabine: CB, drug combination
gemcitabine: DT, drug therapy
irinotecan: AE, adverse drug reaction
irinotecan: CT, clinical trial
irinotecan: CB, drug combination
irinotecan: DT, drug therapy
melatonin: CT, clinical trial
melatonin: CB, drug combination

oxaliplatin: CB, drug combination
oxaliplatin: DT, drug therapy
paclitaxel: AE, adverse drug reaction

RN (acetylcysteine) 616-91-1; (alpha tocopherol) 1406-18-4, 1406-70-8, 52225-20-4, 58-95-7, 59-02-9; (amifostine) 20537-88-6; (ascorbic acid) 134-03-2, 15421-15-5, 50-81-7; (beta carotene) 7235-40-7; (bleomycin) 11056-06-7; (carboplatin) 41575-94-4; (cisplatin) 15663-27-1, 26035-31-4, 96081-74-2; (cytarabine) 147-94-4, 69-74-9; (doxorubicin) 23214-92-8, 25316-40-9; (epirubicin) 56390-09-1, 56420-45-2; (estramustine) 2998-57-4, 62899-40-5; (etoposide) 33419-42-0; (fluorouracil) 51-21-8; (folinic acid) 58-05-9, 68538-85-2; (gemcitabine) 103882-84-4; (irinotecan) 100286-90-6; (melatonin) 73-31-4; (methotrexate) 15475-56-6, 59-05-2, 7413-34-5; (mitomycin C) 50-07-7, 74349-48-7; (mitoxantrone) 65271-80-9, 70476-82-3; (navelbine) 71486-22-1; (oxaliplatin) 61825-94-3; (paclitaxel) 33069-62-4; (phenobarbital) 50-06-6, 57-30-7, 8028-68-0; (vincristine) 57-22-7

L55 ANSWER 22 OF 55 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008087926 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: Vitamin and mineral supplement use among US adults after cancer diagnosis: A systematic review.
AUTHOR: Ulrich, Cornelia M., Dr. (correspondence)
CORPORATE SOURCE: Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center, Mail Stop M4-B402, Seattle, WA 98109, United States. nulrich@fhcrc.org
AUTHOR: Velicer, Christine M.
SOURCE: Journal of Clinical Oncology, (1 Feb 2008) Vol. 26, No. 4, pp. 665-673.
Refs: 52
ISSN: 0732-183X CODEN: JCONDN
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (Review)
FILE SEGMENT: 016 Cancer
017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
029 Clinical and Experimental Biochemistry
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 4 Mar 2008
Last Updated on STN: 4 Mar 2008

AB Vitamin and mineral supplement use is thought to be common among the 10 million adults in the United States who have been diagnosed with cancer; however, well-conducted studies of this topic are sparse. Moreover, the biologic effects of supplement use among cancer survivors are not well established and not necessarily beneficial. We present a systematic summary of studies published between 1999 and 2006, 32 in total, addressing vitamin and mineral supplement use among US adult cancer patients and survivors. Supplement use is widespread among cancer patients and longer-term survivors. In studies combining different cancer sites, 64% to 81% of survivors reported using any vitamin or mineral supplements and 26% to 77% reported using any multivitamins. In contrast, approximately 50% of US adults use dietary supplements and 33% use multivitamin/multimineral supplements. Between 14% and 32% of survivors initiate supplement use after diagnosis, and use differs by cancer site. Breast cancer survivors reported the highest use, whereas prostate cancer survivors reported the least. Higher level of education and female sex emerged as factors most consistently associated with supplement use. Up to 68% of physicians are unaware of supplement use among their cancer patients. These results highlight the need for further studies of the association between dietary supplement use and cancer treatment toxicity, recurrence, survival, and quality of life to support evidence-based clinical

guidelines for dietary supplement use among cancer patients and longer-term survivors. .COPYRGT. 2008 by American Society of Clinical Oncology.
CT Medical Descriptors:
breast cancer
*cancer diagnosis
*vitamin supplementation
CT Drug Descriptors:
7 ethyl 10 hydroxycamptothecin
alpha tocopherol
antioxidant
ascorbic acid
beta carotene
folic acid
Hypericum perforatum extract: IT, drug interaction
irinotecan: IT, drug interaction
retinol
selenium
RN (7 ethyl 10 hydroxycamptothecin) 86639-52-3; (alpha tocopherol) 1406-18-4, 1406-70-8, 52225-20-4, 58-95-7, 59-02-9; (ascorbic acid) 134-03-2, 15421-15-5, 50-81-7; (beta carotene) 7235-40-7; (folic acid) 59-30-3, 6484-89-5; (irinotecan) 100286-90-6; (retinol) 68-26-8, 82445-97-4; (selenium) 7782-49-2

L55 ANSWER 23 OF 55 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008425253 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: [Extravasation from cytostatic drugs. Recognition, prevention, and treatment].
Paravasation von zytostatika. Pravention, fruherkennung und behandlung.
AUTHOR: Fehm, T., Dr. Prof. (correspondence); Marme, A.; Lipp, H.-P.; Schumacher, K.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Universitatsfrauenklinik, Calwer Str. 7, 72076 Tubingen, Germany. Tanja.fehm@t-online.de
SOURCE: Gynakologe, (August 2008) Vol. 41, No. 8, pp. 607-612.
Refs: 28
ISSN: 0017-5994 CODEN: GYNKAP
PUBLISHER: Springer Verlag, Tiergartenstrasse 17, Heidelberg, D-69121, Germany.
COUNTRY: Germany
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (Review)
FILE SEGMENT: 010 Obstetrics and Gynecology
017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
025 Hematology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: German
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English; German
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 30 Sep 2008
Last Updated on STN: 30 Sep 2008
AB Extravasation of vesicant cytotoxic drugs is a rare but potentially severe iatrogenic complication in oncology. Depending on the cytotoxic compound used, tissue damage and necrosis may occur. Hospitalization, lasting damage, and surgical interventions can result. To minimize the risk of extravasation in patients treated with cytostatics, optimal phlebotomy is a requirement. Despite ideal venesection, emergent extravasation cannot always be avoided. Correct safety measures and proper handling of extravasation can hinder the occurrence of severe (late) complications. .COPYRGT. 2008 Springer Medizin Verlag.
CT Medical Descriptors:

differential diagnosis
risk factor
tissue injury
CT Drug Descriptors:
ascorbic acid
bleomycin
idarubicin
ifosfamide
irinotecan
mitomycin
topotecan
treosulfan
RN (ascorbic acid) 134-03-2, 15421-15-5, 50-81-7; (bleomycin) 11056-06-7; (carboplatin) 41575-94-4; (cisplatin) 15663-27-1, 26035-31-4, 96081-74-2; (cyclophosphamide) 50-18-0; (dactinomycin) 1402-38-6, 1402-58-0, 50-76-0; (daunorubicin) 12707-28-7, 20830-81-3, 23541-50-6; (dimethyl sulfoxide) 67-68-5; (doxorubicin) 23214-92-8, 25316-40-9; (epirubicin) 56390-09-1, 56420-45-2; (etoposide) 33419-42-0; (fluorouracil) 51-21-8; (gemcitabine) 103882-84-4; (heparin) 37187-54-5, 8057-48-5, 8065-01-8, 9005-48-5; (hyaluronidase) 9001-54-1, 9055-18-9; (idarubicin) 57852-57-0, 58957-92-9; (ifosfamide) 3778-73-2; (irinotecan) 100286-90-6; (mitomycin) 1404-00-8; (mitoxantrone) 65271-80-9, 70476-82-3; (navelbine) 71486-22-1; (paclitaxel) 33069-62-4; (razoxane) 21416-67-1, 21416-87-5, 24584-09-6, 24613-06-7; (topotecan) 119413-54-6, 123948-87-8; (treosulfan) 21106-06-9, 299-75-2

L55 ANSWER 24 OF 55 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008355555 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: [Micronutrients in complementary oncology]. Mikronahrstoffe in der komplementaren Onkologie.
AUTHOR: Grober, Uwe (correspondence)
CORPORATE SOURCE: Akademie and Zentrum fur Mikronahrstoffmedizin, Zweigertstrasse 55, 45130 Essen. uwegroeber@gmx.net
AUTHOR: Grober, Uwe (correspondence)
CORPORATE SOURCE: Veramed Klinik am Wendelstein, Fachklinik fur Internistische Onkologie, Muhlenstrasse 60, 83098 Brannenburg. uwegroeber@gmx.net
SOURCE: Medizinische Monatsschrift fur Pharmazeuten, (June 2008) Vol. 31, No. 6, pp. 217-223.
Refs: 25
ISSN: 0342-9601 CODEN: MMPHDB
PUBLISHER: Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft mbH, P.O. Box 10 10 61, Stuttgart, D-70009, Germany.
COUNTRY: Germany
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (Review)
FILE SEGMENT: 016 Cancer
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: German
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: German
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 28 Aug 2008
Last Updated on STN: 28 Aug 2008
CT Medical Descriptors:
*alternative medicine
*oncology
ovary cancer: DT, drug therapy
review
vomiting: SI, side effect

CT Drug Descriptors:
alpha tocopherol: PO, oral drug administration
anthracycline: AE, adverse drug reaction
anthracycline: DT, drug therapy
*antineoplastic agent: AE, adverse drug reaction
*antineoplastic agent: DT, drug therapy
ascorbic acid: PO, oral drug administration
beta carotene
ifosfamide: DT, drug therapy
interleukin 2: DT, drug therapy
irinotecan: AE, adverse drug reaction
irinotecan: DT, drug therapy
lomustine: AE, adverse drug reaction
lomustine: DT, drug therapy
unindexed drug
zinc sulfate

RN (alpha tocopherol) 1406-18-4, 1406-70-8, 52225-20-4, 58-95-7, 59-02-9; (ascorbic acid) 134-03-2, 15421-15-5, 50-81-7; (beta carotene) 7235-40-7; (carboplatin) 41575-94-4; (carmustine) 154-93-8; (carnitine) 461-06-3, 541-15-1, 56-99-5; (cisplatin) 15663-27-1, 26035-31-4, 96081-74-2; (copper sulfate) 7758-98-7, 7758-99-8; (cyclophosphamide) 50-18-0; (dacarbazine) 4342-03-4; (fluorouracil) 51-21-8; (folic acid) 59-30-3, 6484-89-5; (ifosfamide) 3778-73-2; (interleukin 2) 85898-30-2; (irinotecan) 100286-90-6; (lomustine) 13010-47-4; (manganese sulfate) 10124-55-7, 7785-87-7; (methotrexate) 15475-56-6, 59-05-2, 7413-34-5; (mitomycin C) 50-07-7, 74349-48-7; (navelbine) 71486-22-1; (selenium) 7782-49-2; (tamoxifen) 10540-29-1; (thiamine) 59-43-8, 67-03-8; (zinc sulfate) 7733-02-0

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007524210 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: Risk management of nutritional supplements in chronic illness: The implications for the care of cancer and depression.
AUTHOR: Werneke, Ursula, Dr. (correspondence)
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Psychiatry, Vrinnevi Hospital, 60182 Norrkoping, Sweden. uwerneke@easynet.co.uk
SOURCE: Proceedings of the Nutrition Society, (Nov 2007) Vol. 66, No. 4, pp. 483-492.
Refs: 102
ISSN: 0029-6651 E-ISSN: 1475-2719 CODEN: PNUSA4
PUBLISHER IDENT.: S 0029-6651(07)00580-0
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 016 Cancer
017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
032 Psychiatry
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20 Nov 2007
Last Updated on STN: 20 Nov 2007

AB The use of complementary medicines in patients suffering from chronic illnesses such as cancer and depression is widely documented. Current studies suggest that the prevalence of the use of complementary medicines in patients with cancer ranges from 7% to 80%. In patients suffering from severe depression the use of complementary medicines may be >40%. The aim of the present review is to systematically explore the main dimensions that

clinicians have to consider when advising patients suffering from these conditions. The Medline and Cochrane databases were searched for evidence relating to the benefits and risks of supplements in the treatment of cancer and depression, including the potential interactions with pharmaco- and radiotherapy. Supplements predominantly used by patients with cancer include vitamins A, C and E, β-carotene and ubiquinone 10. Supplements predominantly used by patients with depression include S-adenosylmethionine, l-tryptophan and 5-hydroxytryptophan and inositol. Supplements potentially used by both groups include n-3 fatty acids, Se and folic acid. Four dimensions are identified and discussed: effectiveness; safety; communication; medico-legal aspects. These dimensions have to be addressed in an illness- and case-specific context. This task can be complex given the emerging clinical evidence, patients' own preferences and expectations and current prescribing guidelines. .COPYRGT. 2007 The Author.

CT Medical Descriptors:
article
bone density
bone disease: SI, side effect
bone marrow stimulation: SI, side effect
*cancer: DT, drug therapy
vomiting: SI, side effect
weight reduction

CT Drug Descriptors:
5 hydroxytryptophan: AE, adverse drug reaction
5 hydroxytryptophan: IT, drug interaction
5 hydroxytryptophan: DT, drug therapy
antithrombocytic agent: IT, drug interaction
ascorbic acid: AE, adverse drug reaction
ascorbic acid: IT, drug interaction
ascorbic acid: DT, drug therapy
beta carotene: AE, adverse drug reaction
inositol: DT, drug therapy
irinotecan
methotrexate: IT, drug interaction
methotrexate: DT, drug therapy
unindexed drug
warfarin: CB, drug combination
warfarin: IT, drug interaction

RN (5 hydroxytryptophan) 4350-09-8, 56-69-9; (acetylsalicylic acid) 493-53-8, 50-78-2, 53663-74-4, 53664-49-6, 63781-77-1; (alpha tocopherol) 1406-18-4, 1406-70-8, 52225-20-4, 58-95-7, 59-02-9; (ascorbic acid) 134-03-2, 15421-15-5, 50-81-7; (beta carotene) 7235-40-7; (cetuximab) 205923-56-4; (cisplatin) 15663-27-1, 26035-31-4, 96081-74-2; (cyclosporin) 79217-60-0; (doxorubicin) 23214-92-8, 25316-40-9; (fluorouracil) 51-21-8; (folic acid) 59-30-3, 6484-89-5; (inositol) 55608-27-0, 6917-35-7, 87-89-8; (irinotecan) 100286-90-6; (methotrexate) 15475-56-6, 59-05-2, 7413-34-5; (retinol) 68-26-8, 82445-97-4; (s adenosylmethionine) 29908-03-0, 485-80-3; (selenium) 7782-49-2; (tetracycline) 23843-90-5, 60-54-8, 64-75-5; (tryptophan) 6912-86-3, 73-22-3; (ubiquinone) 1339-63-5; (warfarin) 129-06-6, 2610-86-8, 3324-63-8, 5543-58-8, 81-81-2

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007383964 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: Drug-induced injury in the gastrointestinal tract: Clinical and pathologic considerations.
AUTHOR: Pusztaszeri, Marc P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Pathology, CHUV, Lausanne, Switzerland.
AUTHOR: Genta, Robert M., Prof. (correspondence); Cryer, Byron L.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medicine, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, VA North Texas Health Care System, Dallas, TX, United States.
SOURCE: Nature Clinical Practice Gastroenterology and Hepatology, (Aug 2007) Vol. 4, No. 8, pp. 442-453.
Refs: 85
ISSN: 1743-4378 E-ISSN: 1743-4386
PUBLISHER IDENT.: NCPGASTHEP0896
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (Review)
FILE SEGMENT: 036 Health Policy, Economics and Management
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
048 Gastroenterology
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 29 Aug 2007
Last Updated on STN: 29 Aug 2007

AB Drug toxicity in the gastrointestinal tract is a common and serious medical problem; the number of drugs that can harm the gastrointestinal tract is impressive. The morbidity, mortality, and medical costs associated with drug toxicity, even when restricted to the gastrointestinal tract, are probably underestimated. Drug-induced gastrointestinal tract pathology is very diverse and can mimic many non-drug-related conditions. Drug toxicity, whether direct or indirect, can be restricted to a segment of the gastrointestinal tract or affect the entire gastrointestinal tract. The consequences of drug toxicity are also quite variable and can range from unimportant pathology (e.g. the relatively common and usually benign drug-induced diarrhea) at one end of the spectrum, to fatal gastrointestinal tract hemorrhage or perforation at the other end of the spectrum. Better awareness of the possibility of drug-induced gastrointestinal tract pathology, by both gastroenterologists and pathologists, and better communication between gastroenterologists, pathologists and other specialists will improve the recognition of drug-induced gastrointestinal tract pathology, and, ultimately, improve patient care. This Review focuses on the most common and well-described drug-related clinicopathologic conditions of the gastrointestinal tract. Much discussion is, therefore, dedicated to NSAIDs - the most commonly prescribed drugs and consequently the drugs most commonly associated with gastrointestinal tract toxicity.

CT Medical Descriptors:
abdominal cramp: SI, side effect
abdominal pain: SI, side effect
awareness
colitis: SI, side effect
rectovaginal fistula: SI, side effect
rectum hemorrhage: SI, side effect
rectum ulcer: SI, side effect
review
risk assessment
stomach erosion: SI, side effect
stomach ulcer: SI, side effect

CT Drug Descriptors:
amphetamine: TO, drug toxicity
antibiotic agent: AE, adverse drug reaction
antivirus agent: AE, adverse drug reaction
ascorbic acid: AE, adverse drug reaction
bisphosphonic acid derivative: AE, adverse drug reaction
bisphosphonic acid derivative: PO, oral drug administration
gold derivative: AE, adverse drug reaction
irinotecan: AE, adverse drug reaction

laxative: AE, adverse drug reaction
nonsteroid antiinflammatory agent: AE, adverse drug reaction
paclitaxel: AE, adverse drug reaction

vasopressin: AE, adverse drug reaction
vincristine: AE, adverse drug reaction

RN (amphetamine) 1200-47-1, 139-10-6, 156-34-3, 2706-50-5, 300-62-9, 51-62-7, 60-13-9, 60-15-1; (ascorbic acid) 134-03-2, 15421-15-5, 50-81-7; (cisplatin) 15663-27-1, 26035-31-4, 96081-74-2; (cocaine) 50-36-2, 53-21-4, 5937-29-1; (colchicine) 64-86-8; (cytarabine) 147-94-4, 69-74-9; (ergotamine) 113-15-5, 52949-35-6; (ferrous sulfate) 10028-21-4, 10124-49-9, 13463-43-9, 7720-78-7, 7782-63-0; (fluorouracil) 51-21-8; (flutamide) 13311-84-7; (irinotecan) 100286-90-6; (paclitaxel) 33069-62-4; (potassium chloride) 7447-40-7; (quinidine) 56-54-2; (ranitidine) 66357-35-5, 66357-59-3; (tetracycline) 23843-90-5, 60-54-8, 64-75-5; (ticlopidine) 53885-35-1, 55142-85-3; (valproic acid) 1069-66-5, 99-66-1; (vasopressin) 11000-17-2; (vincristine) 57-22-7

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ACCESSION NUMBER:	2007421708 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE:	Impact of antioxidant supplementation on chemotherapeutic efficacy: A systematic review of the evidence from randomized controlled trials.
AUTHOR:	Block, Keith I.; Koch, Amanda C. (correspondence); Mead, Mark N.; Tothy, Peter K.; Gyllenhaal, Charlotte
CORPORATE SOURCE:	Institute for Integrative Cancer Research and Education, 1800 Sherman Avenue, Suite 350, Evanston, IL 60201, United States. ptothy@blockmedical.com; cgyllenhaal@blockmedical.com; akoch@blockmedical.com; mead33@earthlink.net; kblock@blockmedical.com
AUTHOR:	Block, Keith I.; Koch, Amanda C. (correspondence); Gyllenhaal, Charlotte
CORPORATE SOURCE:	Program for Collaborative Research in the Pharmaceutical Sciences, University of Illinois at Chicago, 833 South Wood Street, Room 539, Chicago, IL 60612, United States. cgyllenhaal@blockmedical.com; akoch@blockmedical.com; kblock@blockmedical.com
AUTHOR:	Newman, Robert A.
CORPORATE SOURCE:	Department of Experimental Therapeutics, University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center, 8000 El Rio, Houston, TX 77054, United States. rnewman@mdanderson.org
SOURCE:	Cancer Treatment Reviews, (Aug 2007) Vol. 33, No. 5, pp. 407-418. Refs: 52 ISSN: 0305-7372 CODEN: CTREDJ
PUBLISHER IDENT.:	S 0305-7372(07)00027-8
COUNTRY:	United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Journal; General Review; (Review)
FILE SEGMENT:	016 Cancer 030 Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology 037 Drug Literature Index 038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE:	English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE:	English
ENTRY DATE:	Entered STN: 9 Oct 2007 Last Updated on STN: 9 Oct 2007

AB Purpose: Much debate has arisen about whether antioxidant supplementation alters the efficacy of cancer chemotherapy. Some have argued that

antioxidants scavenge the reactive oxygen species integral to the activity of certain chemotherapy drugs, thereby diminishing treatment efficacy. Others suggest antioxidants may mitigate toxicity and thus allow for uninterrupted treatment schedules and a reduced need for lowering chemotherapy doses. The objective of this study is to systematically review the literature in order to compile results from randomized trials that evaluate concurrent use of antioxidants with chemotherapy. Design: MEDLINE, Cochrane, CinAhl, AMED, AltHealthWatch and EMBASE databases were searched. Only randomized, controlled clinical trials that reported survival and/or tumor response were included in the final tally. The literature searches were performed in duplicate following a standardized protocol. No meta-analysis was performed due to heterogeneity of tumor types and treatment protocols used in trials that met the inclusion criteria. Results: Of 845 articles considered, 19 trials met the inclusion criteria. Antioxidants evaluated were: glutathione (7), melatonin (4), vitamin A (2), an antioxidant mixture (2), vitamin C (1), N-acetylcysteine (1), vitamin E (1) and ellagic acid (1). Subjects of most studies had advanced or relapsed disease. Conclusion: None of the trials reported evidence of significant decreases in efficacy from antioxidant supplementation during chemotherapy. Many of the studies indicated that antioxidant supplementation resulted in either increased survival times, increased tumor responses, or both, as well as fewer toxicities than controls; however, lack of adequate statistical power was a consistent limitation. Large, well-designed studies of antioxidant supplementation concurrent with chemotherapy are warranted. .COPYRGT. 2007 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

CT Medical Descriptors:
alopecia: SI, side effect
anemia: SI, side effect
anorexia: SI, side effect
antineoplastic activity
treatment outcome
vitamin supplementation
weight reduction

CT Drug Descriptors:
acetylcysteine: AE, adverse drug reaction
acetylcysteine: CT, clinical trial
*antioxidant: DT, drug therapy
*antioxidant: PD, pharmacology
ascorbic acid: CT, clinical trial
ascorbic acid: CB, drug combination
ascorbic acid: DT, drug therapy
ascorbic acid: PO, oral drug administration
ascorbic acid: PD, pharmacology
beta carotene: CT, clinical trial
glutathione: DT, drug therapy
glutathione: IV, intravenous drug administration
glutathione: PD, pharmacology
irinotecan: CT, clinical trial
irinotecan: DT, drug therapy
irinotecan: IV, intravenous drug administration
melatonin: AE, adverse drug reaction
tegafur: PD, pharmacology
unindexed drug

RN (acetylcysteine) 616-91-1; (alpha tocopherol) 1406-18-4, 1406-70-8, 52225-20-4, 58-95-7, 59-02-9; (ascorbic acid) 134-03-2, 15421-15-5, 50-81-7; (beta carotene) 7235-40-7; (carboplatin) 41575-94-4; (cisplatin) 15663-27-1, 26035-31-4, 96081-74-2; (doxorubicin) 23214-92-8, 25316-40-9; (ellagic acid) 476-66-4; (epirubicin) 56390-09-1, 56420-45-2; (etoposide) 33419-42-0; (fluorouracil) 51-21-8; (folinic acid) 58-05-9, 68538-85-2; (gemcitabine) 103882-84-4; (glutathione) 70-18-8; (irinotecan) 100286-90-6;

(melatonin) 73-31-4; (mitomycin C) 50-07-7, 74349-48-7; (mitoxantrone) 65271-80-9, 70476-82-3; (navelbine) 71486-22-1; (oxaliplatin) 61825-94-3; (paclitaxel) 33069-62-4; (phenobarbital) 50-06-6, 57-30-7, 8028-68-0; (retinol) 68-26-8, 82445-97-4; (selenium) 7782-49-2; (tegafur) 17902-23-7

CN cpt 11; ft 207; vp 16

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007067953 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: Towards a new age in the treatment of multiple myeloma.
AUTHOR: Piazza, Francesco A.; Gurrieri, Carmela; Trentin, Livio; Semenzato, Gianpietro (correspondence)
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Clinical and Experimental Medicine, University of Padova, Via Giustiniani 2, Padova 35128, Italy. g.semenzato@unipd.it
AUTHOR: Piazza, Francesco A.; Gurrieri, Carmela; Trentin, Livio; Semenzato, Gianpietro (correspondence)
CORPORATE SOURCE: Venetian Institute of Molecular Medicine, Haematological Malignancies Unit, Padua University School of Medicine, Padova, Italy. g.semenzato@unipd.it
SOURCE: Annals of Hematology, (Mar 2007) Vol. 86, No. 3, pp. 159-172.
Refs: 162
ISSN: 0939-5555 CODEN: ANHEE8
COUNTRY: Germany
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (Review)
FILE SEGMENT: 025 Hematology
030 Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
052 Toxicology
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 8 Mar 2007
Last Updated on STN: 8 Mar 2007

AB Multiple myeloma (MM) is an incurable disease characterized by the proliferation of end-stage B lymphocytes (plasma cells, PCs). As a consequence of myeloma growth in the bone marrow, a number of signaling pathways are activated that trigger malignant PC proliferation, escape from apoptosis, migration, and invasion. Thanks to new insights into the molecular pathogenesis of MM, novel approaches aimed at targeting these abnormally activated cascades have recently been developed and others are under study. These strategies include the inhibition of membrane receptor tyrosine kinases, inhibition of the proteasome/aggresome machinery, inhibition of histone deacetylases, inhibition of farnesyltransferases, targeting of molecular chaperones, and others. We will herein review and discuss these novel biological approaches with particular emphasis on those based on biochemical pathways which drive cell signaling. By providing the rationale for innovative therapeutic strategies, the above mechanisms represent targets for new compounds being tested in the management of this disease. .COPYRGT. Springer-Verlag 2007.

CT Medical Descriptors:
antiangiogenic activity
antiinflammatory activity
antineoplastic activity
cancer invasion
signal transduction
single drug dose
teratogenesis

thrombocytopenia: SI, side effect
CT Drug Descriptors:
3 [4 methyl 2 (2 oxo 3 indolinylmethylidenyl) 3 pyrrolyl]propionic acid: DV, drug development
arsenic trioxide: DT, drug therapy
arsenic trioxide: PD, pharmacology
ascorbic acid: AE, adverse drug reaction
ascorbic acid: CT, clinical trial
ascorbic acid: CB, drug combination
ascorbic acid: DT, drug therapy
ascorbic acid: PD, pharmacology
bortezomib: AE, adverse drug reaction
*histone deacetylase inhibitor: DV, drug development
*histone deacetylase inhibitor: PD, pharmacology
I kappa B kinase inhibitor: PD, pharmacology
imatinib: DT, drug therapy
irinotecan
lenalidomide: AE, adverse drug reaction
vatalanib: PD, pharmacology
RN (arsenic trioxide) 1303-24-8, 1327-53-3, 13464-58-9, 15502-74-6; (ascorbic acid) 134-03-2, 15421-15-5, 50-81-7; (bortezomib) 179324-69-7, 197730-97-5; (curcumin) 458-37-7; (dexamethasone) 50-02-2; (geldanamycin) 30562-34-6; (imatinib) 152459-95-5, 220127-57-1; (irinotecan) 100286-90-6; (lenalidomide) 191732-72-6; (lonafarnib) 193275-84-2; (melphalan) 148-82-3; (n sec butyl 1 (2 chlorophenyl) n methyl 3 isoquinolinecarboxamide) 85532-75-8; (semaxanib) 186610-95-7; (thalidomide) 50-35-1; (tipifarnib) 192185-72-1; (vatalanib) 212141-54-3, 212142-18-2
CN (1) nvp adw 742; (2) ptk 787; (3) revlimid; (4) su 5402; (5) su 5416; (6) velcade; cpt 11; gleevec; pk 11195; ps 1145; scio 469; zarnestra

L55 ANSWER 29 OF 55 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007496401 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: Clinical guide to herb-drug interactions in oncology.
AUTHOR: Yeung, K. Simon (correspondence); Gubili, Jyothirmai
CORPORATE SOURCE: Integrative Medicine Service, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, 1429 First Avenue, New York, NY 10021, United States.
SOURCE: Journal of the Society for Integrative Oncology, (Jun 2007) Vol. 5, No. 3, pp. 113-117.
Refs: 47
ISSN: 1715-894X
COUNTRY: Canada
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (Review)
FILE SEGMENT: 030 Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 23 Oct 2007
Last Updated on STN: 23 Oct 2007
AB Cancer patients are increasingly using herbal supplements for relief of symptoms. However, there is a great potential for interactions with concurrent use of herbs and chemotherapy agents. Physicians should be aware of such interactions and encourage patients to discuss supplement use.
CT Medical Descriptors:
bleeding: SI, side effect
breast cancer: DT, drug therapy

*clinical protocol
Salvia miltiorrhiza
tea
traditional medicine
CT Drug Descriptors:
angiogenesis inhibitor
aristolochic acid: AE, adverse drug reaction
aristolochic acid: TO, drug toxicity
ascorbic acid: IT, drug interaction
bevacizumab: AE, adverse drug reaction
*herbaceous agent: PD, pharmacology
Hypericum perforatum extract: IT, drug interaction
imatinib: CR, drug concentration
imatinib: IT, drug interaction
immunosuppressive agent: IT, drug interaction
irinotecan: CR, drug concentration
irinotecan: IT, drug interaction
platinum derivative
pyrrolizidine derivative: TO, drug toxicity
warfarin: PD, pharmacology
RN (aristolochic acid) 313-67-7; (ascorbic acid) 134-03-2, 15421-15-5, 50-81-7; (bevacizumab) 216974-75-3; (doxorubicin) 23214-92-8, 25316-40-9; (imatinib) 152459-95-5, 220127-57-1; (irinotecan) 100286-90-6; (tamoxifen) 10540-29-1; (turmeric) 8024-37-1; (vitamin K group) 12001-79-5; (warfarin) 129-06-6, 2610-86-8, 3324-63-8, 5543-58-8, 81-81-2

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007523801 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: The definitive guide to cancer of the breast and cervix.
AUTHOR: Alschuler, Lise, Dr. (correspondence)
CORPORATE SOURCE: Naturopathic Medicine, Midwestern Regional Medical Center (MRMC).
AUTHOR: Alschuler, Lise, Dr. (correspondence)
CORPORATE SOURCE: Illinois Association of Naturopathic Physicians.
AUTHOR: Alschuler, Lise, Dr. (correspondence)
CORPORATE SOURCE: American Association of Naturopathic Physicians.
AUTHOR: Alschuler, Lise, Dr. (correspondence)
CORPORATE SOURCE: Oncology Association of Naturopathic Physicians.
AUTHOR: Gazella, Karolyn A.
SOURCE: Integrative Medicine, (Oct 2007) Vol. 6, No. 5, pp. 52-59.
Refs: 61
ISSN: 1546-993X
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (Review)
FILE SEGMENT: 010 Obstetrics and Gynecology
014 Radiology
016 Cancer
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 15 Nov 2007
Last Updated on STN: 15 Nov 2007

AB If cervical cancer or precancerous cervical conditions are caught early, there is a good chance for full recovery and remission. Practicing safer sex, quitting cigarette smoking, and losing weight (if overweight) are key lifestyle changes association with lowering the risk of cervical cancer. With cervical cancer, a naturopathic component can be an especially helpful adjunct

to the overall treatment approach. Immune support, particularly in the form of increased antioxidants, in the diet and in the form of herbs and supplements, is critical with cervical cancer.

CT Medical Descriptors:
*breast cancer: DI, diagnosis
*breast cancer: DT, drug therapy
*uterine cervix cancer: TH, therapy
uterine cervix conization
Wart virus

CT Drug Descriptors:
3 indolemethanol: PD, pharmacology
alpha tocopherol: PD, pharmacology
anastrozole: DT, drug therapy
ascorbic acid: DT, drug therapy
carboplatin: AE, adverse drug reaction
glutamine: PO, oral drug administration
ifosfamide: DT, drug therapy
irinotecan: DT, drug therapy
lignan: PD, pharmacology
melatonin: PD, pharmacology
methotrexate: AE, adverse drug reaction
unindexed drug
vitamin D: DT, drug therapy
Wart virus vaccine: DT, drug therapy

RN (3 indolemethanol) 700-06-1; (alpha tocopherol) 1406-18-4, 1406-70-8, 52225-20-4, 58-95-7, 59-02-9; (anastrozole) 120511-73-1; (ascorbic acid) 134-03-2, 15421-15-5, 50-81-7; (carboplatin) 41575-94-4; (cisplatin) 15663-27-1, 26035-31-4, 96081-74-2; (curcumin) 458-37-7; (cyclophosphamide) 50-18-0; (docetaxel) 114977-28-5; (doxorubicin) 23214-92-8, 25316-40-9; (epirubicin) 56390-09-1, 56420-45-2; (fluorouracil) 51-21-8; (folic acid) 59-30-3, 6484-89-5; (gemcitabine) 103882-84-4; (glutamine) 56-85-9, 6899-04-3; (ifosfamide) 3778-73-2; (irinotecan) 100286-90-6; (melatonin) 73-31-4; (methotrexate) 15475-56-6, 59-05-2, 7413-34-5; (paclitaxel) 33069-62-4; (proanthocyanidin) 18206-61-6; (raloxifene) 82640-04-8, 84449-90-1; (tamoxifen) 10540-29-1; (trastuzumab) 180288-69-1

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007048624 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: A strategy for controlling potential interactions between natural health products and chemotherapy: A review in pediatric oncology.
AUTHOR: Seely, Dugald; Stempak, Diana; Baruchel, Sylvain, Dr. (correspondence)
CORPORATE SOURCE: New Agents and Innovative Therapy Program, Division of Hematology/Oncology, Hospital for Sick Children, 555 University Avenue, Toronto, Ont. M5G 1X8, Canada. sylvain.baruchel@sickkids.ca
AUTHOR: Seely, Dugald
CORPORATE SOURCE: Canadian College of Naturopathic Medicine, Toronto, Ont., Canada.
SOURCE: Journal of Pediatric Hematology/Oncology, (Jan 2007) Vol. 29, No. 1, pp. 32-47.
Refs: 155
ISSN: 1077-4114 E-ISSN: 1536-3678 CODEN: JPHOFG
PUBLISHER IDENT.: 00043426200701000000009
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Conference Article; (Conference paper)
FILE SEGMENT: 016 Cancer

025 Hematology
030 Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
007 Pediatrics and Pediatric Surgery

LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 13 Feb 2007
Last Updated on STN: 13 Feb 2007

AB The high prevalence of complementary and alternative medicine use including natural health products (NHPs) in the pediatric oncology population is well established. The potential for concurrent use of NHPs with conventional chemotherapy necessitates physician awareness regarding the potential risks and benefits that might come from this coadministration. Knowledge of interactions between NHPs and chemotherapy is poorly characterized; however, an understanding of potential mechanisms of interaction by researchers and clinicians is important. Concerns regarding the use of antioxidants during chemotherapy are controversial and evidence exists to support both adherents and detractors in this debate. Our review addresses issues regarding potential interactions between NHPs and chemotherapies used in pediatric oncology from a pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic perspective. Examples of combinations of NHP and chemotherapies are briefly presented in addition to a strategy to avoid (or induce) a possible interaction between a NHP and chemotherapy. In conclusion, more clinical research is needed to substantiate or preclude the use of NHPs in the treatment of cancer and especially in combination with chemotherapy. .COPYRGT. 2007 Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, Inc.

CT Medical Descriptors:
alternative medicine
cancer cell culture
*cancer chemotherapy
chemosensitivity
priority journal
risk benefit analysis

CT Drug Descriptors:
5 methylselenocysteine: DT, drug therapy
5 methylselenocysteine: PD, pharmacology
7 ethyl 10 hydroxycamptothecin: CR, drug concentration
7 ethyl 10 hydroxycamptothecin: IT, drug interaction
anthracycline: PD, pharmacology
*antineoplastic agent: PD, pharmacology
antioxidant: CB, drug combination
antioxidant: IT, drug interaction
ascorbic acid: CB, drug combination
ascorbic acid: IT, drug interaction
ascorbic acid: PK, pharmacokinetics
ascorbic acid: PD, pharmacology
baicalein: IT, drug interaction
green tea extract: PK, pharmacokinetics
green tea extract: PD, pharmacology
Hypericum perforatum extract: CT, clinical trial
Hypericum perforatum extract: IT, drug interaction
idarubicin: IT, drug interaction
idarubicin: DT, drug therapy
irinotecan: CB, drug combination
irinotecan: IT, drug interaction
irinotecan: DT, drug therapy
irinotecan: PK, pharmacokinetics
irinotecan: PD, pharmacology
melatonin: CB, drug combination
melatonin: PD, pharmacology

methotrexate: CB, drug combination
whey protein: TP, topical drug administration
RN (7 ethyl 10 hydroxycamptothecin) 86639-52-3; (ascorbic acid) 134-03-2, 15421-15-5, 50-81-7; (baicalein) 491-67-8; (bleomycin) 11056-06-7; (cisplatin) 15663-27-1, 26035-31-4, 96081-74-2; (curcumin) 458-37-7; (daunorubicin) 12707-28-7, 20830-81-3, 23541-50-6; (doxorubicin) 23214-92-8, 25316-40-9; (fluorouracil) 51-21-8; (idarubicin) 57852-57-0, 58957-92-9; (irinotecan) 100286-90-6; (melatonin) 73-31-4; (methotrexate) 15475-56-6, 59-05-2, 7413-34-5; (navelbine) 71486-22-1; (selenium) 7782-49-2; (selenomethionine) 1464-42-2, 3211-76-5; (vincristine) 57-22-7

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006356064 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: Proteasome inhibition in multiple myeloma.
AUTHOR: Kropff, Martin; Bisping, Guido; Wenning, Doris; Berdel, Wolfgang E.; Kienast, Joachim (correspondence)
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medicine/Haematology and Oncology, University of Munster, Albert-Schweitzer-Str. 33, 48149 Munster, Germany. kienast@uni-muenster.de
SOURCE: European Journal of Cancer, (Jul 2006) Vol. 42, No. 11, pp. 1623-1639.
Refs: 106
ISSN: 0959-8049 CODEN: EJCAEL
PUBLISHER IDENT.: S 0959-8049(06)00311-X
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 016 Cancer
025 Hematology
030 Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 24 Aug 2006
Last Updated on STN: 24 Aug 2006

AB The ubiquitin-proteasome pathway is the major cellular degradative system for various proteins critical for proliferation, survival and homing of myeloma cells. Bortezomib is the first specific and reversible proteasome inhibitor for clinical application in humans. Phase I studies have defined the maximum tolerated dose and suggested activity against multiple myeloma. From single agent phase II studies, a rate of at least partial responses ranging from 27% for relapsed and refractory to 38% for second-line patients was derived. In comparison with pulsed dexamethasone, bortezomib enabled a higher response rate, a longer time to myeloma progression and a longer survival for patients after one to three prior lines of therapy. Preclinical and clinical phase I studies as well as initial phase II studies combining bortezomib with conventional chemotherapy or thalidomide support the assumption that bortezomib sensitizes myeloma cells to these drugs resulting in additive or synergistic activity. .COPYRGT. 2006 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

CT Medical Descriptors:
abdominal pain: SI, side effect
alopecia: SI, side effect
anemia: SI, side effect
sensory neuropathy: SI, side effect
thrombocytopenia: SI, side effect
vasculitis: SI, side effect
CT Drug Descriptors:
anthracycline: CT, clinical trial

arsenic trioxide: DT, drug therapy
arsenic trioxide: IV, intravenous drug administration
ascorbic acid: DT, drug therapy
ascorbic acid: IV, intravenous drug administration
bendamustine: CT, clinical trial
cyclophosphamide: PD, pharmacology
dexamethasone: CT, clinical trial
ifosfamide: CB, drug combination
ifosfamide: DT, drug therapy
irinotecan: CT, clinical trial
irinotecan: CB, drug combination
irinotecan: DT, drug therapy
kos 953 protein: CT, clinical trial
kos 953 protein: CB, drug combination
thalidomide: PD, pharmacology
unclassified drug
warfarin: PO, oral drug administration

RN (arsenic trioxide) 1303-24-8, 1327-53-3, 13464-58-9, 15502-74-6; (ascorbic acid) 134-03-2, 15421-15-5, 50-81-7; (bendamustine) 16506-27-7, 3543-75-7; (bortezomib) 179324-69-7, 197730-97-5; (cisplatin) 15663-27-1, 26035-31-4, 96081-74-2; (cyclophosphamide) 50-18-0; (dexamethasone) 50-02-2; (docetaxel) 114977-28-5; (doxorubicin) 23214-92-8, 25316-40-9; (epirubicin) 56390-09-1, 56420-45-2; (etoposide) 33419-42-0; (gemcitabine) 103882-84-4; (ifosfamide) 3778-73-2; (irinotecan) 100286-90-6; (lenalidomide) 191732-72-6; (melphalan) 148-82-3; (prednisone) 53-03-2; (proteasome) 140879-24-9; (thalidomide) 50-35-1; (warfarin) 129-06-6, 2610-86-8, 3324-63-8, 5543-58-8, 81-81-2

L55 ANSWER 33 OF 55 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006137961 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: Preclinical efficacy of the camptothecin-polymer conjugate IT-101 in multiple cancer models.
AUTHOR: Schluep, Thomas (correspondence); Hwang, Jungyeong; Cheng, Jianjun
CORPORATE SOURCE: Insert Therapeutics, Inc., Pasadena, CA, United States. tschluep@insertt.com
AUTHOR: Heidel, Jeremy D.; Bartlett, Derek W.; Davis, Mark E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Chemical Engineering, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA, United States.
AUTHOR: Hollister, Beth
CORPORATE SOURCE: Piedmont Research Center, Morrisville, NC, United States.
AUTHOR: Schluep, Thomas (correspondence)
CORPORATE SOURCE: Insert Therapeutics, 2585 Nina Street, Pasadena, CA 91107, United States. tschluep@insertt.com
SOURCE: Clinical Cancer Research, (1 Mar 2006) Vol. 12, No. 5, pp. 1606-1614.
Refs: 35
ISSN: 1078-0432 CODEN: CCREF4
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 016 Cancer
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 7 Apr 2006
Last Updated on STN: 7 Apr 2006

AB Preclinical efficacy of i.v. IT-101, a nanoparticulate conjugate of 20(S)-camptothecin and a cyclodextrin-based polymer, was investigated in several

mouse xenografts. The effects of different multiple dosing schedules on tumor growth of LS174T colon carcinoma xenografts are elucidated. All multiple dosing schedules administered over 15 to 19 days resulted in enhanced efficacy compared with untreated or single-dose groups. Further improvements in antitumor efficacy were not observed when the dosing frequency was increased from three weekly doses to five doses at 4-day intervals or 5 days of daily dosing followed by 2 days without dosing repeated in three cycles using similar cumulative doses. This observation was attributed to the extended release characteristics of camptothecin from the polymer. Antitumor efficacy was further evaluated in mice bearing six different s.c. xenografts (LS174T and HT29 colorectal cancer, H1299 non-small-cell lung cancer, H69 small-cell lung cancer, Panc-1 pancreatic cancer, and MDA-MB-231 breast cancer) and one disseminated xenograft (TC71-luc Ewing's sarcoma). In all cases, a single treatment cycle of three weekly doses of IT-101 resulted in a significant antitumor effect. Complete tumor regression was observed in all animals bearing H1299 tumors and in the majority of animals with disseminated Ewing's sarcoma tumors. Importantly, IT-101 is effective in a number of tumors that are resistant to treatment with irinotecan (MDA-MB-231, Panc-1, and HT29), consistent with the hypothesis that polymeric drug conjugates may be able to overcome certain kinds of multidrug resistance. Taken together, these results indicate that IT-101 has good tolerability and antitumor activity against a wide range of tumors. .COPYRGT. 2006 American Association for Cancer Research.

CT Medical Descriptors:
animal experiment
antineoplastic activity
breast cancer
colon carcinoma
colorectal cancer
tumor growth
tumor regression
xenograft

CT Drug Descriptors:
*antineoplastic agent: IV, intravenous drug administration
*antineoplastic agent: PD, pharmacology
*camptothecin derivative: PD, pharmacology
*cyclodextrin: PD, pharmacology
irinotecan
*it 101: IV, intravenous drug administration
*it 101: PD, pharmacology
*polymer: IV, intravenous drug administration
*polymer: PD, pharmacology
unclassified drug

RN (cyclodextrin) 12619-70-4; (irinotecan) 100286-90-6

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006448672 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: Linear cyclodextrin-containing polymers and their use as delivery agents.
AUTHOR: Heidel, Jeremy D. (correspondence)
CORPORATE SOURCE: Calando Pharmaceuticals, Pasadena, CA 91107, United States. jheidel@calandopharma.com
SOURCE: Expert Opinion on Drug Delivery, (Sep 2006) Vol. 3, No. 5, pp. 641-646.
Refs: 34
ISSN: 1742-5247
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (Review)
FILE SEGMENT: 016 Cancer
022 Human Genetics

030 Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
039 Pharmacy
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 12 Oct 2006
Last Updated on STN: 12 Oct 2006
AB Cyclodextrins, cyclic oligomers of glucose, have been used in pharmaceutical formulations for decades as a result to their biocompatibilities, low toxicities and their abilities to solubilise organic small molecules via inclusion complex formation. The incorporation of cycloclextrins within polymers of numerous types, for use as drug delivery agents, has been explored Illustrative of the flexibility in polymer chemistry and delivery application that is possible with these materials, two linear cyclodextrin-containing polymers are in preclinical and clinical development for the non-covalent delivery of nucleic acid therapeutics and covalent delivery of a small-molecule drug, respectively. This document provides an overview of the background and progress that has been made with these materials thus far, as well as suggestions for their future development and characterisation. .COPYRGT. 2006 Informa UK Ltd.
CT Medical Descriptors:
antineoplastic activity
unspecified side effect: SI, side effect
CT Drug Descriptors:
adamantane: PR, pharmaceutics
antineoplastic agent: AE, adverse drug reaction
*cyclodextrin: PR, pharmaceutics
cyclodextrin derivative: PR, pharmaceutics
dendrimer: PR, pharmaceutics
galactose: PR, pharmaceutics
irinotecan: CM, drug comparison
irinotecan: DO, drug dose
irinotecan: DT, drug therapy
irinotecan: PR, pharmaceutics
irinotecan: PD, pharmacology
it 101: PR, pharmaceutics
macrogol: PR, pharmaceutics
topotecan: PR, pharmaceutics
transferrin: PR, pharmaceutics
unclassified drug
RN (adamantane) 281-23-2; (beta cyclodextrin) 7585-39-9; (camptothecin) 7689-03-4; (chitosan) 9012-76-4; (cyclodextrin) 12619-70-4; (galactose) 26566-61-0, 50855-33-9, 59-23-4; (irinotecan) 100286-90-6; (macrogol) 25322-68-3; (mercaptamine) 156-57-0, 60-23-1; (polyethyleneimine) 74913-72-7; (polylysine) 25104-18-1, 25988-63-0, 33960-24-6, 38000-06-5, 73565-56-7; (topotecan) 119413-54-6, 123948-87-8; (transferrin) 82030-93-1

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006462144 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: Current Problems in Surgery: Gastric Cancer.
AUTHOR: Clark, Clancy J., Dr. (correspondence); Thirlby, Richard C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of General Surgery, Virginia Mason Medical Center, Seattle, WA, United States.
AUTHOR: Picozzi Jr., Vicent
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Hematology-Oncology, Virginia Mason Medical Center, Seattle, WA, United States.
AUTHOR: Schembre, Drew B.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Gastroenterology, Virginia Mason Medical Center, Seattle, WA, United States.
AUTHOR: Cummings, Felicia P.; Lin, Eugene
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Radiology, Virginia Mason Medical Center, Seattle, WA, United States.
SOURCE: Current Problems in Surgery, (Aug 2006) Vol. 43, No. 8-9, pp. 566-670.
Refs: 282
ISSN: 0011-3840 CODEN: CPSUA7
PUBLISHER IDENT.: S 0011-3840(06)00063-3
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 014 Radiology
016 Cancer
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
048 Gastroenterology
005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 24 Oct 2006
Last Updated on STN: 24 Oct 2006
CT Medical Descriptors:
adenomatous polyp
upper gastrointestinal bleeding
vegetable
weight reduction
CT Drug Descriptors:
acetylsalicylic acid: DT, drug therapy
alpha tocopherol: CT, clinical trial
alpha tocopherol: DT, drug therapy
ascorbic acid: DT, drug therapy
beta carotene: AE, adverse drug reaction
beta carotene: CT, clinical trial
fluorouracil: DT, drug therapy
folic acid: DT, drug therapy
irinotecan: AE, adverse drug reaction
irinotecan: DT, drug therapy
iron: DT, drug therapy
methotrexate: AE, adverse drug reaction
methotrexate: DT, drug therapy
unindexed drug
vasculotropin: EC, endogenous compound
vitamin D: DT, drug therapy
RN (acetylsalicylic acid) 493-53-8, 50-78-2, 53663-74-4, 53664-49-6, 63781-77-1; (alpha tocopherol) 1406-18-4, 1406-70-8, 52225-20-4, 58-95-7, 59-02-9; (ascorbic acid) 134-03-2, 15421-15-5, 50-81-7; (beta carotene) 7235-40-7; (calcium) 7440-70-2; (cetuximab) 205923-56-4; (cisplatin) 15663-27-1, 26035-31-4, 96081-74-2; (cyanocobalamin) 53570-76-6, 68-19-9, 8064-09-3; (docetaxel) 114977-28-5; (doxorubicin) 23214-92-8, 25316-40-9; (epirubicin) 56390-09-1, 56420-45-2; (etoposide) 33419-42-0; (fluorouracil) 51-21-8; (folic acid) 59-30-3, 6484-89-5; (irinotecan) 100286-90-6; (iron) 14093-02-8, 53858-86-9, 7439-89-6; (methotrexate) 15475-56-6, 59-05-2, 7413-34-5; (mitomycin C) 50-07-7, 74349-48-7; (nitrate) 14797-55-8; (oxaliplatin) 61825-94-3; (paclitaxel) 33069-62-4; (selenium) 7782-49-2; (sodium chloride) 7647-14-5; (vasculotropin) 127464-60-2

L55 ANSWER 36 OF 55 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006049372 EMBASE Full-text

TITLE: Second-line treatment for advanced non-small cell lung cancer: A systematic review.

AUTHOR: Barlesi, Fabrice (correspondence); Astoul, Philippe
CORPORATE SOURCE: Faculty of Medicine, Universite de la Mediterranee, Sainte-Marguerite Hospital, 270 Bd de sainte-Marguerite, 13274 Marseille Cedex 09, France. fabrice.barlesi@mail.ap-hm.fr
AUTHOR: Jacot, William; Pujol, Jean-Louis
CORPORATE SOURCE: Montpellier Academic Hospital, Unite d'Oncologie Thoracique, Hopital Arnaud de Villeneuve, Avenue du Doyen Giraud, 34295 Montpellier Cedex 5, France.

SOURCE: Lung Cancer, (Feb 2006) Vol. 51, No. 2, pp. 159-172.
Refs: 94
ISSN: 0169-5002 CODEN: LUCAE5
PUBLISHER IDENT.: S 0169-5002(05)00500-3
COUNTRY: Ireland
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (Review)
FILE SEGMENT: 015 Chest Diseases, Thoracic Surgery and Tuberculosis
016 Cancer
036 Health Policy, Economics and Management
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 3 Mar 2006
Last Updated on STN: 3 Mar 2006

AB Background: Among advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) patients, most will resist or relapse after first-line chemotherapy. As a result, second-line therapy has been a major focus for clinical research. Materials and methods: A systematic review was carried out from 1996 to February 2005. Results: Second-line chemotherapy provides pre-treated NSCLC patients with a clear survival advantage. Docetaxel 75 mg/m(2) every 3 weeks is the present standard second-line chemotherapy. Despite promising results regarding efficacy and toxicity in phase III studies, a docetaxel weekly schedule could not be recommended. Pemetrexed recently emerged as an alternative with similar efficacy and less toxicity. Although the combination of two drugs was not associated with a survival benefit when compared with single-agent chemotherapy, such regimens induced a dramatic increase in toxicities and therefore mono-chemotherapy remains the standard as second-line therapy. Finally, few new agents were reported with better results than those used previously and clinical research on second-line therapy currently focuses on combinations with targeted therapies. Conclusion: Second-line chemotherapy offers NSCLC patients a small but significant survival improvement. However, this field of clinical research needs further investigations in order to answer certain remaining questions especially concerning targeted therapies.

CT Medical Descriptors:
abnormally high substrate concentration in blood: SI, side effect
alternative medicine
side effect: SI, side effect
systematic review
thrombocytopenia: SI, side effect
unspecified side effect: SI, side effect
CT Drug Descriptors:
antineoplastic agent: CT, clinical trial
antineoplastic agent: DT, drug therapy
ascorbic acid: CT, clinical trial
ascorbic acid: DT, drug therapy
bms 184476: CT, clinical trial
bms 184476: DT, drug therapy

capecitabine: CT, clinical trial
ifosfamide: CM, drug comparison
ifosfamide: DT, drug therapy
irinotecan: AE, adverse drug reaction
irinotecan: CT, clinical trial
irinotecan: CB, drug combination
irinotecan: CM, drug comparison
irinotecan: DO, drug dose
irinotecan: DT, drug therapy
karenitecin: CT, clinical trial
karenitecin: DT, drug therapy
xr 5000: CT, clinical trial
xr 5000: DT, drug therapy

RN (ascorbic acid) 134-03-2, 15421-15-5, 50-81-7; (capecitabine) 154361-50-9; (carboplatin) 41575-94-4; (celecoxib) 169590-42-5; (cisplatin) 15663-27-1, 26035-31-4, 96081-74-2; (colony stimulating factor) 62683-29-8; (docetaxel) 114977-28-5; (epirubicin) 56390-09-1, 56420-45-2; (erlotinib) 183319-69-9, 183321-74-6; (gefitinib) 184475-35-2, 184475-55-6, 184475-56-7; (gemcitabine) 103882-84-4; (ifosfamide) 3778-73-2; (irinotecan) 100286-90-6; (navelbine) 71486-22-1; (nedaplatin) 95734-82-0; (paclitaxel) 33069-62-4; (pemetrexed) 137281-23-3, 150399-23-8; (topotecan) 119413-54-6, 123948-87-8; (vindesine) 53643-48-4; (vinflunine) 162652-95-1

CN bms 184476; cpt 11; xr 5000

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006156672 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: Radiation modifiers: Treatment overview and future investigations.
AUTHOR: Thomas, C.T.; Elsaleh, H. (correspondence)
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Radiation Oncology, David Geffen School of Medicine, University of California Los Angeles, 200 Medical Plaza, Los Angeles, CA 90095, United States. helsaleh@mednet.ucla.edu
AUTHOR: Ammar, A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Digestive Diseases, University of California Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, United States.
AUTHOR: Farrell, J.J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Digestive Diseases, David Geffen School of Medicine, University of California Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, United States.
SOURCE: Hematology/Oncology Clinics of North America, (Feb 2006) Vol. 20, No. 1, pp. 119-139.
Refs: 224
ISSN: 0889-8588 CODEN: HCNAEQ
PUBLISHER IDENT.: S 0889-8588(06)00013-X
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (Review)
FILE SEGMENT: 014 Radiology
016 Cancer
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 25 Apr 2006
Last Updated on STN: 25 Apr 2006

AB Many radiosensitizers are in current clinical use. In addition, a myriad of potential new targeted therapies, which may also interact with radiation, are in clinical development. The clinical utility of new targeted therapies, in

combination with existing radiation sensitizers (chemotherapies) requires further evaluation, as does the understanding of their acute and late radiation effects. Free radical scavengers appear to show promise as radioprotectors, but data for mucoprotection are less convincing. .COPYRGT. 2006 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

CT Medical Descriptors:
allergic reaction: SI, side effect
anxiety disorder: SI, side effect
stomatitis: SI, side effect
vomiting: SI, side effect
weakness: SI, side effect

CT Drug Descriptors:
2 (3 aminopropylamino)ethanethiol
amifostine: AE, adverse drug reaction
amifostine: TP, topical drug administration
ascorbic acid: DT, drug therapy
capecitabine: AE, adverse drug reaction
capecitabine: CT, clinical trial
fluorouracil: DT, drug therapy
fluorouracil: IV, intravenous drug administration
gemcitabine: AE, adverse drug reaction
gemcitabine: DT, drug therapy
irinotecan: DT, drug therapy
mevinolin: DT, drug therapy
tocopherol: DT, drug therapy

RN (2 (3 aminopropylamino)ethanethiol) 14653-77-1, 31098-42-7; (amifostine) 20537-88-6; (ascorbic acid) 134-03-2, 15421-15-5, 50-81-7; (capecitabine) 154361-50-9; (carboplatin) 41575-94-4; (cisplatin) 15663-27-1, 26035-31-4, 96081-74-2; (docetaxel) 114977-28-5; (etanidazole) 22668-01-5; (fluoropyrimidine) 675-21-8; (fluorouracil) 51-21-8; (gemcitabine) 103882-84-4; (irinotecan) 100286-90-6; (mevinolin) 75330-75-5; (misonidazole) 13551-87-6; (nimorazole) 6506-37-2; (oxaliplatin) 61825-94-3; (paclitaxel) 33069-62-4; (pentoxifylline) 6493-05-6; (pilocarpine) 148-72-1, 54-71-7, 92-13-7; (sucralfate) 54182-58-0; (tirapazamine) 27314-97-2; (tocopherol) 1406-66-2

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008061332 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: Anticancer supplements and botanicals to prevent and treat cancer: Does any clinical evidence exist?.
AUTHOR: Capodice, Jillian L. (correspondence); Katz, Aaron E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Urology, Columbia University Medical Center, 161 Fort Washington Avenue, New York, NY 10032, United States. jc2346@columbia.edu
SOURCE: Seminars in Preventive and Alternative Medicine, (Mar 2006) Vol. 2, No. 1, pp. 22-35.
Refs: 149
ISSN: 1556-4061
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 016 Cancer
017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
030 Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 27 Feb 2008
Last Updated on STN: 27 Feb 2008

AB The evidence-based literature concerning complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) prevention and treatment strategies involving supplements and botanical agents for various cancers is examined in this paper. An extensive search of articles was performed utilizing the PubMed, Medline databases. Key words that were crossed searched with cancer, chemoprevention, prevention, treatment, adjuvant, supportive, survivorship, and randomized and clinical trials included supplements, botanicals, vitamins, antioxidants, herbs, vitamin E, vitamin D, selenium, carotenes, polyphenols, and phytoestrogens. Data from the articles were then abstracted and pooled by subject to describe the current clinical research on supplements and botanicals within four treatment aspects of cancer: prevention, treatment, adjuvant/supportive care, and survivorship. This seminar provides basic knowledge on the definition, common use, and evidence-based research on botanical and supplement strategies for cancer. It serves as an introduction to the vast field of supplements and botanicals and hopefully will generate interest in future CAM prevention and treatment strategies, which may include practitioner-based therapies, dietary, mind-body, behavioral, and lifestyle interventions. It also serves as a primer for answering clinical inquiries, as the rapid use of CAM by cancer patients and the importance of transmitting this knowledge through the clinician and to the patient is essential. .COPYRGT. 2006 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

CT Medical Descriptors:
abdominal pain: SI, side effect
adjuvant therapy
alternative medicine
systematic review
vitamin blood level
weight gain

CT Drug Descriptors:
alpha tocopherol: AE, adverse drug reaction
antioxidant: DT, drug therapy
antioxidant: PD, pharmacology
ascorbic acid: AE, adverse drug reaction
ascorbic acid: CT, clinical trial
ascorbic acid: CB, drug combination
ascorbic acid: CR, drug concentration
ascorbic acid: DT, drug therapy
beta carotene: CT, clinical trial
beta carotene: CB, drug combination
green tea extract: DT, drug therapy
green tea extract: PD, pharmacology
irinotecan: CT, clinical trial
irinotecan: CB, drug combination
irinotecan: DT, drug therapy
isoflavone derivative: CT, clinical trial
isoflavone derivative: DT, drug therapy
zinc: DT, drug therapy

RN (alpha tocopherol) 1406-18-4, 1406-70-8, 52225-20-4, 58-95-7, 59-02-9; (alpha tocotrienol) 1721-51-3; (ascorbic acid) 134-03-2, 15421-15-5, 50-81-7; (beta carotene) 7235-40-7; (calcitriol) 32222-06-3, 32511-63-0, 66772-14-3; (calcium carbonate) 13397-26-7, 13701-58-1, 14791-73-2, 471-34-1; (calcium) 7440-70-2; (celecoxib) 169590-42-5; (curcumin) 458-37-7; (erlotinib) 183319-69-9, 183321-74-6; (gemcitabine) 103882-84-4; (irinotecan) 100286-90-6; (lycopene) 502-65-8; (resveratrol) 501-36-0; (retinol) 68-26-8, 82445-97-4; (selenium) 7782-49-2; (silymarin) 65666-07-1; (xanthophyll) 127-40-2, 52842-48-5; (zinc) 7440-66-6

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005532940 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: Nanotechnology takes aim at cancer.
AUTHOR: Service, Robert F.
SOURCE: Science, (18 Nov 2005) Vol. 310, No. 5751, pp. 1132-1134.
ISSN: 0036-8075 E-ISSN: 1095-9203 CODEN: SCIEAS
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Note
FILE SEGMENT: 014 Radiology
016 Cancer
027 Biophysics, Bioengineering and Medical Instrumentation
029 Clinical and Experimental Biochemistry
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 8 Dec 2005
Last Updated on STN: 8 Dec 2005
CT Medical Descriptors:
breast cancer
cancer cell
*cancer chemotherapy
*cancer diagnosis
sentinel lymph node
solid tumor: DT, drug therapy
CT Drug Descriptors:
albumin: PR, pharmaceutics
alpha 1 antichymotrypsin: EC, endogenous compound
antineoplastic agent
ingn 401: PR, pharmaceutics
irinotecan
iron oxide: PR, pharmaceutics
monoclonal antibody: PR, pharmaceutics
*vivagel: TP, topical drug administration
RN (cadmium) 22537-48-0, 7440-43-9; (cyclodextrin) 12619-70-4; (gold) 7440-57-5; (indium) 7440-74-6; (irinotecan) 100286-90-6; (iron oxide) 1332-37-2; (mucin 1) 212255-06-6; (paclitaxel) 33069-62-4; (photofrin) 85189-42-0; (selenium) 7782-49-2; (tellurium) 13494-80-9

L55 ANSWER 40 OF 55 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006002352 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: Public illness: How the community recommended complementary and alternative medicine for a prominent politician with cancer.
AUTHOR: Lowenthal, Ray M., Prof. (correspondence)
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medical Oncology, Royal Hobart Hospital, GPO Box 1061 L, Hobart, Tas. 7001, Australia. r.m.lowenthal@utas.edu.au
AUTHOR: Lowenthal, Ray M., Prof. (correspondence)
CORPORATE SOURCE: Royal Hobart Hospital, GPO Box 1061 L, Hobart, Tas. 7001, Australia. r.m.lowenthal@utas.edu.au
SOURCE: Medical Journal of Australia, (19 Dec 2005) Vol. 183, No. 11-12, pp. 576-579.
Refs: 27
ISSN: 0025-729X CODEN: MJAUAJ
COUNTRY: Australia
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 015 Chest Diseases, Thoracic Surgery and Tuberculosis
016 Cancer
017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
037 Drug Literature Index

LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 12 Jan 2006
Last Updated on STN: 12 Jan 2006

AB • When a prominent Australian politician, the then Premier of Tasmania, The Honourable Jim Bacon, publicly announced in February 2004 that he had lung cancer, he was inundated with well-wishing communications sent by post, email and other means. They included 157 items of correspondence recommending a wide variety of complementary and alternative medicines (CAMs). • The most common CAMs recommended were meditation, Chinese medicine, "glyconutrients", juices, Laetrile and various diets and dietary supplements. • Although proof of benefit exists or promising preliminary laboratory studies have been carried out for a small number of the recommendations, no scientific evaluation has been performed for most of these treatments. Their potential benefits and harms are not known. Several recommendations were for treatments known to be useless, harmful or fraudulent. • Bacon's experience suggests that cancer patients may receive unsolicited advice to adopt one or more forms of CAM. Both patients and practitioners need access to authoritative evidence-based information about the benefits and dangers of CAMs.

CT Medical Descriptors:
access to information
*alternative medicine
risk benefit analysis

CT Drug Descriptors:
Aloe vera extract
ascorbic acid
Carica papaya extract
Chinese drug
insulin derivative
irinotecan
laetrile
xanthone derivative
yoghurt

RN (ascorbic acid) 134-03-2, 15421-15-5, 50-81-7; (chymotrypsin) 9004-07-3, 9014-64-6; (dimethylglycine) 1118-68-9; (irinotecan) 100286-90-6; (laetrile) 1332-94-1; (linseed oil) 8001-26-1; (molasses) 68476-78-8; (onion extract) 8054-39-5; (oxygen) 7782-44-7; (silicon dioxide) 10279-57-9, 14464-46-1, 14808-60-7, 15468-32-3, 60676-86-0, 7631-86-9; (trypsin) 9002-07-7; (ubiquinone) 1339-63-5; (vitamin B group) 12001-76-2

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005407679 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: The assessment and management of cancer treatment-related diarrhea.
AUTHOR: O'Brien, Bridget E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Northwestern Medical Faculty Foundation, Chicago, IL, United States.
AUTHOR: Kaklamani, Virginia G.; Benson III, Al B., Dr. (correspondence)
CORPORATE SOURCE: Northwestern University, Feinberg School of Medicine, 676 N St. Clair, Chicago, IL 60611, United States. a-benson@northwestern.edu
AUTHOR: O'Brien, Bridget E.; Kaklamani, Virginia G.; Benson III, Al B., Dr. (correspondence)
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Hematology and Oncology, The Robert H. Lurie Comprehensive Cancer Center, Northwestern University, 676 N St. Clair, Chicago, IL 60611, United States. a-benson@north

western.edu
AUTHOR: Benson III, Al B., Dr. (correspondence)
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Hematology and Oncology, Northwestern University, Feinberg School of Medicine, 676 N St. Clair, Chicago, IL 60611, United States. a-benson@northwestern.edu
SOURCE: Clinical Colorectal Cancer, (Mar 2005) Vol. 4, No. 6, pp. 375-381.
Refs: 24
ISSN: 1533-0028 CODEN: CCCLCF
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (Review)
FILE SEGMENT: 016 Cancer
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
048 Gastroenterology
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 22 Sep 2005
Last Updated on STN: 22 Sep 2005

AB Cancer treatment-induced diarrhea affects a high percentage of patients with cancer that receive chemotherapy or radiation treatment. Widely used criteria for measuring treatment-induced diarrhea, such as the National Cancer Institute Common Toxicity Criteria, do not account for important characteristics of treatment-induced diarrhea. These characteristics include the assessment of the duration of the diarrhea, coexisting symptoms, abdominal cramping, or the presence of nocturnal diarrhea. Until recently, there were no universally accepted guidelines for the management of diarrhea.An expert panel developed guidelines with recommendations regarding assessment of the patient and treatment. These guidelines stress the importance of a thorough assessment of the patient, and treatment based upon severity of symptoms. By employing these guidelines, the aggressive management of diarrhea may impact the overall morbidity of this symptom. Education regarding the importance of diarrhea is essential. Patients who are informed will better understand their role in managing this side effect and when to contact their health care provider with emergent symptoms. Early recognition and management of diarrhea will be essential to improve control of diarrhea, and in turn will positively impact patients' quality of life.

CT Medical Descriptors:
abdominal cramp: SI, side effect
Aloe
anorexia: SI, side effect
bloating: SI, side effect
cancer patient
treatment planning
vascular disease: SI, side effect

CT Drug Descriptors:
antibiotic agent: DT, drug therapy
*antineoplastic agent: DT, drug therapy
*antineoplastic agent: IV, intravenous drug administration
ascorbic acid: AE, adverse drug reaction
capecitabine: AE, adverse drug reaction
capecitabine: DT, drug therapy
green tea extract: EC, endogenous compound
infusion fluid: DT, drug therapy
infusion fluid: IV, intravenous drug administration
irinotecan: AE, adverse drug reaction
irinotecan: CT, clinical trial
irinotecan: CB, drug combination
irinotecan: DT, drug therapy
irinotecan: IV, intravenous drug administration

ispagula: AE, adverse drug reaction
ispagula: EC, endogenous compound
ubidecarenone: AE, adverse drug reaction
RN (ascorbic acid) 134-03-2, 15421-15-5, 50-81-7; (capecitabine) 154361-50-9; (emodin) 518-82-1, 57828-45-2; (fluorouracil) 51-21-8; (folinic acid) 58-05-9, 68538-85-2; (glutamine) 56-85-9, 6899-04-3; (irinotecan) 100286-90-6; (ispagula) 77462-61-4, 8063-16-9; (loperamide) 34552-83-5, 53179-11-6; (octreotide) 83150-76-9; (oxaliplatin) 61825-94-3; (ubidecarenone) 303-98-0

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005204181 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: Recent developments in cancer chemotherapy oriented towards new targets.
AUTHOR: Novotny, Ladislav, Dr. (correspondence)
CORPORATE SOURCE: Kuwait University, Faculty of Pharmacy, PO Box 24923, Safat 1311, Kuwait. novotny@hsc.edu.kw
AUTHOR: Szekeres, Thomas
CORPORATE SOURCE: Clinical Institute of Med. and Chem. Laboratory Diagnostics, Medical University of Vienna, General Hospital of Vienna, Vienna, Austria.
SOURCE: Expert Opinion on Therapeutic Targets, (Apr 2005) Vol. 9, No. 2, pp. 343-357.
Refs: 130
ISSN: 1472-8222 CODEN: EOTTAO
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (Review)
FILE SEGMENT: 016 Cancer
017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
029 Clinical and Experimental Biochemistry
030 Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19 May 2005
Last Updated on STN: 19 May 2005

AB Malignant diseases are one of the major causes of death in the western world. Patients are treated by surgery, radiation and chemotherapy. Chemotherapeutic treatment is used to decrease the tumour burden and to eliminate malignant cells. However, in most cases, resistance against chemotherapy develops. Therefore, there is a permanent need for new additional treatment strategies and chemotherapeutic combination regimens. In the present review article, the authors try to highlight the most promising approaches and summarise a selection of potential targets and compounds which might become alternative treatment options against malignant diseases. Due to the high number of scientific articles and the rapid developments in the area of cancer research, the authors can only mention a few selected targets and treatment options; however, the review focuses on new and notably important targets and compounds. .COPYRGT. 2005 Ashley Publications Ltd.

CT Medical Descriptors:
acute granulocytic leukemia: DT, drug therapy
antineoplastic activity
lung non small cell cancer: DT, drug therapy
*malignant neoplastic disease: DR, drug resistance
*malignant neoplastic disease: DT, drug therapy
side effect: SI, side effect
solid tumor: DT, drug therapy

treatment planning
CT Drug Descriptors:
2 (2,4 dichlorophenyl) 3 (1 methyl 3 indolyl)maleimide: PD, pharmacology
7 ethyl 10 hydroxycamptothecin
7 hydroxystaurosporine: CT, clinical trial
7 hydroxystaurosporine: DT, drug therapy
7 hydroxystaurosporine: PD, pharmacology
alpha tocopherol: DT, drug therapy
arylbutyric acid derivative: DT, drug therapy
arylbutyric acid derivative: PD, pharmacology
ascorbic acid: DT, drug therapy
azacitidine: DT, drug therapy
azacitidine: PD, pharmacology
imatinib: PD, pharmacology
imipramine: CB, drug combination
imipramine: PD, pharmacology
irinotecan: CT, clinical trial
irinotecan: CB, drug combination
irinotecan: DT, drug therapy
irinotecan: PD, pharmacology
lithium chloride: PD, pharmacology
lonafarnib: CB, drug combination
vorinostat: IT, drug interaction
vorinostat: PD, pharmacology
RN (2 (2,4 dichlorophenyl) 3 (1 methyl 3 indolyl)maleimide) 280744-09-4; (5 aza 2' deoxycytidine) 2353-33-5; (7 ethyl 10 hydroxycamptothecin) 86639-52-3; (7 hydroxystaurosporine) 112953-11-4; (alpha tocopherol) 1406-18-4, 1406-70-8, 52225-20-4, 58-95-7, 59-02-9; (aminolevulinic acid) 106-60-5; (ascorbic acid) 134-03-2, 15421-15-5, 50-81-7; (azacitidine) 320-67-2, 52934-49-3; (beta carotene) 7235-40-7; (butyric acid) 107-92-6, 156-54-7, 461-55-2; (carboplatin) 41575-94-4; (caspase) 186322-81-6; (celecoxib) 169590-42-5; (cetuximab) 205923-56-4; (cisplatin) 15663-27-1, 26035-31-4, 96081-74-2; (curcumin) 458-37-7; (cyclin dependent kinase) 150428-23-2; (DNA topoisomerase) 80449-01-0; (DNA) 9007-49-2; (embelin) 550-24-3; (erlotinib) 183319-69-9, 183321-74-6; (flavopiridol) 131740-09-5, 146426-40-6; (fluorouracil) 51-21-8; (gefitinib) 184475-35-2, 184475-55-6, 184475-56-7; (gemcitabine) 103882-84-4; (geranyltransferase) 37277-79-5, 50812-36-7; (glutathione transferase) 50812-37-8; (imatinib) 152459-95-5, 220127-57-1; (imipramine) 113-52-0, 50-49-7; (irinotecan) 100286-90-6; (lithium chloride) 7447-41-8; (lonafarnib) 193275-84-2; (mitoxantrone) 65271-80-9, 70476-82-3; (paclitaxel) 33069-62-4; (procainamide) 51-06-9, 614-39-1; (proteinase) 9001-92-7; (resveratrol) 501-36-0; (rituximab) 174722-31-7; (roscovitine) 186692-46-6; (tamoxifen) 10540-29-1; (temozolomide) 85622-93-1; (trastuzumab) 180288-69-1; (trichostatin A) 58880-19-6; (vorinostat) 149647-78-9

L55 ANSWER 43 OF 55 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005418449 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: [Omega 3 fatty acids and malignancies: Effectiveness or fashion?].
Acide gras N-3 et cancer declare: Interet reel ou effet de mode?.
AUTHOR: Antoun, Sami (correspondence); Nitenberg, Gerard; Raynard, Bruno
CORPORATE SOURCE: Comite Liaison Alimentation Nutrition, Institut Gustave-Roussy, 39, rue Camille-Desmoulins, 94805 Villejuif, France. antoun@igr.fr
AUTHOR: Merad, Mansouriah; Ruffie, Pierre

CORPORATE SOURCE: Service des Urgences, Institut Gustave-Roussy, 39, rue Camille-Desmoulins, 94805 Villejuif, France.
SOURCE: Nutrition Clinique et Metabolisme, (Sep 2005) Vol. 19, No. 3, pp. 160-165.
Refs: 16
ISSN: 0985-0562 E-ISSN: 1768-3092 CODEN: NCMEEV
PUBLISHER IDENT.: S 0985-0562(05)00063-4
COUNTRY: France
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (Review)
FILE SEGMENT: 016 Cancer
030 Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: French
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English; French
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 13 Oct 2005
Last Updated on STN: 13 Oct 2005

AB Immunonutrients have pharmacological properties associated with their calorific value. This means that supplemental fish oil or omega-3 fatty acids may modulate the inflammatory response and may have a favourable effect on cancer-related cachexia. Evidence from early clinical studies showed that cancer patients receiving fish oil supplements experienced weight stabilisation or gained weight. Later, double blind comparative studies failed to corroborate this positive effect. This apparent discrepancy is due to several differences between studies in terms of design, fatty acid doses used, the pharmacological formulation and study objectives. Nonetheless, some conclusions can be drawn: 1) a dose-effect relationship exists with the need for an adequate fatty acid intake, 2) combining omega-3 fatty acids with certain amino acids promotes protein synthesis and reduces protein degradation, 3) adverse gastrointestinal effects experienced by patients, frequently leading to study withdrawals, is the major limiting factor in the use of these treatments. .COPYRGT. 2005 Elsevier SAS. Tous droits reserves.

CT Medical Descriptors:
*cachexia: CO, complication
*cachexia: DT, drug therapy
review
weight gain

CT Drug Descriptors:
alkylating agent: CB, drug combination
antineoplastic agent: DT, drug therapy
antineoplastic agent: PD, pharmacology
ascorbic acid: CB, drug combination
ascorbic acid: DT, drug therapy
ascorbic acid: PO, oral drug administration
bleomycin: CB, drug combination
bleomycin: IT, drug interaction
icosapentaenoic acid: PO, oral drug administration
icosapentaenoic acid: PD, pharmacology
irinotecan: CB, drug combination
irinotecan: IT, drug interaction
irinotecan: DT, drug therapy
irinotecan: PD, pharmacology
megestrol acetate: DT, drug therapy
*omega 3 fatty acid: AE, adverse drug reaction
vitamin K group: PO, oral drug administration

RN (alpha tocopherol) 1406-18-4, 1406-70-8, 52225-20-4, 58-95-7, 59-02-9; (amino acid) 65072-01-7; (ascorbic acid) 134-03-2, 15421-15-5, 50-81-7; (bleomycin) 11056-06-7; (cisplatin) 15663-27-1, 26035-31-4, 96081-74-2; (docosahexaenoic acid) 25167-62-8, 32839-18-2; (fish oil) 8016-13-5; (folinic acid) 58-05-9,

68538-85-2; (icosapentaenoic acid) 25378-27-2, 32839-30-8; (irinotecan) 100286-90-6; (megestrol acetate) 595-33-5; (retinol) 68-26-8, 82445-97-4; (selenium) 7782-49-2; (vitamin K group) 12001-79-5

CN cpt 11; megace

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004465074 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: Prevention and therapy of colorectal cancer.
AUTHOR: Hawk, Ernest T.; Umar, Asad; Richmond, Ellen; Viner, Jaye L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Gastrointest. Other Cancers Res. G., Division of Cancer Prevention, Natl. Cancer Inst., EPN, S.. eh51p@nih.gov
SOURCE: Medical Clinics of North America, (Jan 2005) Vol. 89, No. 1, pp. 85-110.
Refs: 136
ISSN: 0025-7125 CODEN: MCNAA9
PUBLISHER IDENT.: S 0025-7125(04)00125-7
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (Review)
FILE SEGMENT: 016 Cancer
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
048 Gastroenterology
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19 Nov 2004
Last Updated on STN: 19 Nov 2004

AB Colorectal cancer is expected to affect more than 146,000 and kill more than 57,000 Americans in 2004. Increased understanding of carcinogenesis is transforming clinical approaches to all stages of this disease. During the last 5 years, four new drugs have been approved for colorectal cancer treatment, and substantial progress has been made in identifying and developing agents that prevent or delay carcinogenesis. These advances substantiate target-driven approaches to cancer prevention and treatment, and provide fruitful opportunities for future investigations.

CT Medical Descriptors:
abdominal cramp: SI, side effect
adenomatous polyp: DT, drug therapy
thromboembolism: SI, side effect
wound healing impairment: SI, side effect
CT Drug Descriptors:
acetylsalicylic acid: CT, clinical trial
acetylsalicylic acid: DT, drug therapy
ascorbic acid
bevacizumab: AE, adverse drug reaction
bevacizumab: CT, clinical trial
folinic acid: DT, drug therapy
folinic acid: IV, intravenous drug administration
irinotecan: AE, adverse drug reaction
irinotecan: CB, drug combination
irinotecan: CM, drug comparison
irinotecan: DT, drug therapy
irinotecan: PD, pharmacology
levamisole: CB, drug combination
ursodeoxycholic acid: CT, clinical trial
ursodeoxycholic acid: DT, drug therapy
RN (acetylsalicylic acid) 493-53-8, 50-78-2, 53663-74-4, 53664-49-6, 63781-77-1; (ascorbic acid) 134-03-2, 15421-15-5, 50-81-7; (bevacizumab) 216974-75-3; (calcium

carbonate) 13397-26-7, 13701-58-1, 14791-73-2, 471-34-1; (capecitabine) 154361-50-9; (celecoxib) 169590-42-5; (cetuximab) 205923-56-4; (fluorouracil) 51-21-8; (folinic acid) 58-05-9, 68538-85-2; (irinotecan) 100286-90-6; (levamisole) 14769-73-4, 16595-80-5; (lysine acetylsalicylate) 34220-70-7, 37933-78-1, 62952-06-1, 77337-52-1; (oxaliplatin) 61825-94-3; (rofecoxib) 162011-90-7, 186912-82-3; (selenium) 7782-49-2; (sulindac) 38194-50-2; (ursodeoxycholic acid) 128-13-2, 2898-95-5

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005473443 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: Overview of drug therapy for multiple myeloma.
AUTHOR: Saunders, Geoff (correspondence)
CORPORATE SOURCE: Greater Manchester and Cheshire Cancer Network, Gateway House, Piccadilly South, Manchester M60 7LP, United Kingdom . geoff.saunders@manchester.nhs.uk
SOURCE: Journal of Oncology Pharmacy Practice, (2005) Vol. 11, No. 3, pp. 83-100.
Refs: 108
ISSN: 1078-1552 CODEN: JOPPFI
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (Review)
FILE SEGMENT: 016 Cancer
025 Hematology
030 Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology
036 Health Policy, Economics and Management
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Nov 2005
Last Updated on STN: 10 Nov 2005

AB Background. Multiple myeloma accounts for 10% of all haematologic malignancies worldwide. In Europe, over 10 000 new cases and nearly 8000 deaths were attributed to multiple myeloma in 2000. Unlike other malignancies, in which surgery and radiation are important treatment modalities, myeloma is exclusively treated with stem cell transplantation and drug therapy, requiring pharmacists to stay abreast of new developments. The melphalan-prednisolone and vincristine-doxorubicin-dexamethasone (VAD) regimens, which have been standard treatments for multiple myeloma over the past few decades, have yielded responses without real survival benefits. Transplantation utilizing high-dose chemotherapy has produced the only meaningful survival benefits for patients with multiple myeloma, but many patients are not candidates for this aggressive treatment option. More effective therapies for multiple myeloma are needed. Objective. To address the mechanisms of action, safety, and efficacy of novel approaches to the treatment of myeloma involving bortezomib, thalidomide and its analogues, lenalidomide and CC-4047 (Actimid®), and arsenic trioxide as single agents or in combination regimens. Data sources. Published preclinical and primary clinical trial results, as well as scientific or clinical meeting abstracts. The author determined the relevance and subsequent inclusion of the data. Conclusions. Bortezomib is approved in the US and Europe as single-agent therapy for the treatment of relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma. Thalidomide, its analogues, and arsenic trioxide have demonstrated activity and are under investigation in this disease. Further clinical trials of the efficacy and toxicity of these novel agents are ongoing and will further define optimal combinations and sequencing with conventional therapies. .COPYRGT. 2005 Edward Arnold (Publishers) Ltd.

CT Medical Descriptors:

anemia: SI, side effect
antineoplastic activity
xerostomia: SI, side effect
CT Drug Descriptors:
3 (4 amino 1,3 dihydro 1,3 dioxo 2h isoindol 2 yl)glutarimide: AE, adverse drug reaction
arsenic trioxide: AE, adverse drug reaction
ascorbic acid: CB, drug combination
ascorbic acid: DT, drug therapy
immunoglobulin enhancer binding protein: EC, endogenous compound
intercellular adhesion molecule 1: EC, endogenous compound
interleukin 6: EC, endogenous compound
irinotecan: CB, drug combination
irinotecan: IT, drug interaction
irinotecan: DT, drug therapy
irinotecan: PD, pharmacology
laxative: DT, drug therapy
lenalidomide: AE, adverse drug reaction
vincristine: CB, drug combination
vincristine: DT, drug therapy
RN (3 (4 amino 1,3 dihydro 1,3 dioxo 2h isoindol 2 yl)glutarimide) 443912-23-0; (arsenic trioxide) 1303-24-8, 1327-53-3, 13464-58-9, 15502-74-6; (ascorbic acid) 134-03-2, 15421-15-5, 50-81-7; (bortezomib) 179324-69-7, 197730-97-5; (cisplatin) 15663-27-1, 26035-31-4, 96081-74-2; (cyclophosphamide) 50-18-0; (dexamethasone) 50-02-2; (doxorubicin) 23214-92-8, 25316-40-9; (etoposide) 33419-42-0; (fluorouracil) 51-21-8; (intercellular adhesion molecule 1) 126547-89-5; (irinotecan) 100286-90-6; (lenalidomide) 191732-72-6; (melphalan) 148-82-3; (mitogen activated protein kinase) 142243-02-5; (paclitaxel) 33069-62-4; (protein bcl 2) 219306-68-0; (protein bcl xl) 151033-38-4; (stress activated protein kinase) 155215-87-5; (thalidomide) 50-35-1; (vincristine) 57-22-7

L55 ANSWER 46 OF 55 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005279285 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: [Pharmacon Merano 2005, May 22-27]. Pharmacon Meran 2005 22. - 27. Mai.
SOURCE: Pharmazeutische Zeitung, (2 Jun 2005) Vol. 150, No. 22, pp. 26-49.
ISSN: 0031-7136 CODEN: PZSED5
COUNTRY: Germany
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Conference Article; (Conference paper)
FILE SEGMENT: 030 Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
048 Gastroenterology
006 Internal Medicine
LANGUAGE: German
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 14 Jul 2005
Last Updated on STN: 14 Jul 2005
CT Medical Descriptors:
asthma
chronic obstructive lung disease
sepsis
ulcerative colitis
CT Drug Descriptors:
acarbose
acetylsalicylic acid
antiprotozoal agent
ascorbic acid

atropine
infliximab
ipalat
irinotecan
magnesium
medacalm
vasculotropin
wick

RN (acarbose) 56180-94-0; (acetylsalicylic acid) 493-53-8, 50-78-2, 53663-74-4, 53664-49-6, 63781-77-1; (alpha tocopherol) 1406-18-4, 1406-70-8, 52225-20-4, 58-95-7, 59-02-9; (aluminum magnesium hydroxide) 37317-08-1, 39366-43-3; (amoxicillin) 26787-78-0, 34642-77-8, 61336-70-7; (ascorbic acid) 134-03-2, 15421-15-5, 50-81-7; (atropine) 51-55-8, 55-48-1; (azathioprine) 446-86-6; (baclofen) 1134-47-0; (bisacodyl) 603-50-9; (bortezomib) 179324-69-7, 197730-97-5; (calcium) 7440-70-2; (carglumic acid) 1188-38-1; (cetuximab) 205923-56-4; (ciprofloxacin) 85721-33-1; (clarithromycin) 81103-11-9; (erlotinib) 183319-69-9, 183321-74-6; (exendin 4) 141732-76-5, 141758-74-9; (fluorouracil) 51-21-8; (gaviscon) 66220-44-8, 88968-07-4; (hirulog) 128270-60-0; (icosapentaenoic acid) 25378-27-2, 32839-30-8; (infliximab) 170277-31-3; (irinotecan) 100286-90-6; (magnesium) 7439-95-4; (mercaptopurine) 31441-78-8, 50-44-2, 6112-76-1; (mesalazine) 89-57-6; (metformin) 1115-70-4, 657-24-9; (methylprednisolone) 6923-42-8, 83-43-2; (metronidazole) 39322-38-8, 443-48-1; (morphine) 52-26-6, 57-27-2; (nadifloxacin) 124858-35-1; (opiate) 53663-61-9, 8002-76-4, 8008-60-4; (prednisolone) 50-24-8; (roflumilast) 162401-32-3; (salazosulfapyridine) 599-79-1; (vasculotropin) 127464-60-2

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005181405 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: [S3-Guidelines colorectal cancer 2004].
S3-Leitlinienkonferenz "kolorektales karzinom" 2004.
AUTHOR: Schmiegel, W., Dr. (correspondence); Adler, G.; Fleig, W.; Folsch, U.R.; Fruhmorgen, P.; Graeven, U.; Hohenberger, W.; Holstege, A.; Kuhlbacher, T.; Porschen, R.; Propping, P.; Riemann, J.F.; Sauer, R.; Sauerbruch, T.; Schmoll, H.-J.; Zeitz, M.; Selbmann, H.-K.; Junginger, Th.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Ruhr-Universitat Bochum, Medizinische Universitatsklinik, Knappschaftskrankenhaus, In der Schornau 23-25, 44892 Bochum, Germany. sekretariat@strahen.med.uni-erlangen.de; doris.sengstacke@klinikum-bremen-ost.de; innere1@mariahilf.de; Hans-Konrad.Selbmann@med.uni-tuebingen.de; propping@uni-bonn.de; junginger@ach.klinik.uni-mainz.de; guido.adler@medizin.uni-ulm.de; martin.zeitz@medizin.fu-berlin.de; schmoll@aio-portal.de; wolfgang.fleig@medizin.uni-halle.de; sauerbruch@uni-bonn.de; peter.fruehmorgen@kliniken-Lb.deDirektor; gastro-bergmannsheil@ruhr-uni-bochum.de; sekretariat@chir.imed.uni-erlangen.de; urfoelsch@1med.uni-kiel.de; Med-Klinik1@Klinikum-Landshut.de
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AUTHOR: Fleig, W.
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AUTHOR: Junginger, Th.
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AUTHOR: Propping, P.
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AUTHOR: Riemann, J.F.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Klin. der Stadt Ludwigshafen Ggmbh, Med. Klinik C, Bremserstr. 79, 67063 Ludwigshafen, Germany.
AUTHOR: Sauer, R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Klin. Poliklin. F. Strahlentherapie, Univ. Erlangen Nurnberg, Universitatsstrasse 27, 91054 Erlangen, Germany. sekretariat@strahen.med.uni-erlangen.de
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CORPORATE SOURCE: Med. Universitats Klinik, Sigmund-Freud-Str. 25, 53127 Bonn, Germany. sauerbruch@uni-bonn.de
AUTHOR: Schmoll, H.-J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Klin. und Poliklin. F. Inn. Med. IV, Hamatologie/Onkologie, Klinikum d. Med. Fakultat, Ernst-Grube-Str. 40, 06120 Halle, Germany. schmoll@aio-portal.de
AUTHOR: Zeitz, M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Freie Universitat Berlin, Univ. Klin. Benjamin Franklin, Medizinische Klinik 1, Hindenburgdamm 30, 12200 Berlin, Germany. martin.zeitz@medizin.fu-berlin.de
AUTHOR: Selbmann, H.-K.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Instituts F. Med. I., Univ. Klin. Tubingen, Westbahnhofstr. 55, 72070 Tubingen, Germany. Hans-Konrad.Selbmann@med.uni-tuebingen.de
AUTHOR: Pox, C.
SOURCE: Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift, (8 Apr 2005) Vol. 130, No. SUPPL. 1, pp. S5-S53.
Refs: 611

ISSN: 0012-0472 CODEN: DMWOAX
COUNTRY: Germany
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (Review)
FILE SEGMENT: 016 Cancer
037 Drug Literature Index
048 Gastroenterology
LANGUAGE: German
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 12 May 2005
Last Updated on STN: 12 May 2005
CT Medical Descriptors:
cancer adjuvant therapy
systematic review
tumor classification
ulcerative colitis: DI, diagnosis
ulcerative colitis: SU, surgery
CT Drug Descriptors:
alpha tocopherol
*antineoplastic agent: CB, drug combination
*antineoplastic agent: DT, drug therapy
*antineoplastic agent: IV, intravenous drug administration
ascorbic acid
beta carotene
bevacizumab: CB, drug combination
folinic acid: IV, intravenous drug administration
irinotecan: CB, drug combination
irinotecan: DT, drug therapy
magnesium
*vitamin
vitamin D
RN (alpha tocopherol) 1406-18-4, 1406-70-8, 52225-20-4, 58-95-7, 59-02-9; (ascorbic acid) 134-03-2, 15421-15-5, 50-81-7; (beta carotene) 7235-40-7; (bevacizumab) 216974-75-3; (calcium) 7440-70-2; (capecitabine) 154361-50-9; (cetuximab) 205923-56-4; (fluoropyrimidine) 675-21-8; (fluorouracil) 51-21-8; (folic acid) 59-30-3, 6484-89-5; (folinic acid) 58-05-9, 68538-85-2; (irinotecan) 100286-90-6; (magnesium) 7439-95-4; (mesalazine) 89-57-6; (mitomycin C) 50-07-7, 74349-48-7; (oxaliplatin) 61825-94-3; (retinol) 68-26-8, 82445-97-4; (selenium) 7782-49-2; (sulindac) 38194-50-2; (ursodeoxycholic acid) 128-13-2, 2898-95-5

L55 ANSWER 48 OF 55 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005024942 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: The use of antioxidants with chemotherapy and radiotherapy in cancer treatment: A review.
AUTHOR: Gunn, Hal, Dr. (correspondence)
CORPORATE SOURCE: Centre for Integrative Healing, #200-1330 West 8th Ave., Vancouver, BC V6H 4A6, Canada.
SOURCE: Journal of Orthomolecular Medicine, (Dec 2004) Vol. 19, No. 4, pp. 246-253.
ISSN: 0317-0209 CODEN: JORMEI
COUNTRY: Canada
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (Review)
FILE SEGMENT: 016 Cancer
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 27 Jan 2005
Last Updated on STN: 27 Jan 2005
CT Medical Descriptors:

acute granulocytic leukemia: DT, drug therapy
statistical significance
stomach cancer: DT, drug therapy
vomiting: SI, side effect
CT Drug Descriptors:
acetylcysteine: AE, adverse drug reaction
*antineoplastic agent: DT, drug therapy
*antioxidant: DT, drug therapy
*antioxidant: PD, pharmacology
ascorbic acid: DO, drug dose
ascorbic acid: DT, drug therapy
beta carotene: DO, drug dose
glutathione: PD, pharmacology
interleukin 2: DT, drug therapy
irinotecan
melatonin: AD, drug administration
ubidecarenone: PO, oral drug administration
ubidecarenone: PD, pharmacology
RN (acetylcysteine) 616-91-1; (alpha tocopherol) 1406-18-4, 1406-70-8, 52225-20-4, 58-95-7, 59-02-9; (ascorbic acid) 134-03-2, 15421-15-5, 50-81-7; (beta carotene) 7235-40-7; (carboplatin) 41575-94-4; (cisplatin) 15663-27-1, 26035-31-4, 96081-74-2; (creatinine) 19230-81-0, 60-27-5; (cyclophosphamide) 50-18-0; (doxorubicin) 23214-92-8, 25316-40-9; (etoposide) 33419-42-0; (fluorouracil) 51-21-8; (glutathione) 70-18-8; (interleukin 2) 85898-30-2; (irinotecan) 100286-90-6; (melatonin) 73-31-4; (oxaliplatin) 61825-94-3; (paclitaxel) 33069-62-4; (pentoxifylline) 6493-05-6; (selenium) 7782-49-2; (ubidecarenone) 303-98-0
CN cpt 11

L55 ANSWER 49 OF 55 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003187430 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: Killing tumours by ceramide-induced apoptosis: A critique of available drugs.
AUTHOR: Radin, Norman S. (correspondence)
CORPORATE SOURCE: Mental Health Research Institute, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, United States. gluconorm@aol.com
AUTHOR: Radin, Norman S. (correspondence)
CORPORATE SOURCE: Apt. 115, 10150 Torre Ave., Cupertino, CA 95014, United States. gluconorm@aol.com
SOURCE: Biochemical Journal, (15 Apr 2003) Vol. 371, No. 2, pp. 243-256.
Refs: 151
ISSN: 0264-6021 CODEN: BIJOAK
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (Review)
FILE SEGMENT: 016 Cancer
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 5 Jun 2003
Last Updated on STN: 5 Jun 2003

AB Over 1000 research papers have described the production of programmed cell death (apoptosis) by interventions that elevate the cell content of ceramide (Cer). Other interventions, which lower cellular Cer, have been found to interfere with apoptosis induced by other agents. Some studies have shown that slowing the formation of proliferation-stimulating sphingolipids also induces apoptosis. These relationships are due to the two different aspects of Cer: Cer itself produces apoptosis, but metabolic conversion of Cer into

either sphingosine 1-phosphate or glucosphingolipids leads to cell proliferation. The balance between these two aspects is missing in cancer cells, and yet intervention by stimulating or blocking only one or two of the pathways in Cer metabolism is very likely to fail. This results from two properties of cancer cells: their high mutation rate and the preferential survival of the most malignant cells. Tumours treated with only one or two drugs that elevate Cer can adjust the uncontrolled processes to either maintain or to 'aggravate' the excessive growth, angiogenesis and metastasis characteristics of tumours. These treatments might simply elevate the production of growth factors, receptors and other substances that reduce the effectiveness of Cer. Tumour cells that do not adapt in this way undergo apoptosis, leaving the adapted cells free to grow and, ultimately, to 'subdue' their host. Thus it is important to kill every type of cancer cell present in the tumour rapidly and simultaneously, using as many different agents to control as many pathways as possible. To aid this approach, this article catalogues many of the drugs that act on different aspects of Cer metabolism. The techniques described here may lead to the development of practical chemotherapy for cancer and other diseases of excess proliferation.

CT Medical Descriptors:
angiogenesis
antineoplastic activity
*apoptosis
review
tumor angiogenesis
ultraviolet B radiation

CT Drug Descriptors:
2 decanoylamino 3 morpholino 1 phenyl 1 propanol
anandamide
arachidonic acid
ascorbic acid
camptothecin
*ceramide
glutathione
glycosphingolipid
growth factor
irinotecan
ketoconazole
mitoxantrone
valspodar

RN (2 decanoylamino 3 morpholino 1 phenyl 1 propanol) 109836-82-0, 73257-80-4; (anandamide) 94421-68-8; (arachidonic acid) 506-32-1, 6610-25-9, 7771-44-0; (ascorbic acid) 134-03-2, 15421-15-5, 50-81-7; (camptothecin) 7689-03-4; (chlorpromazine) 50-53-3, 69-09-0; (colecalciferol) 1406-16-2, 67-97-0; (cytarabine) 147-94-4, 69-74-9; (dexamethasone) 50-02-2; (doxorubicin) 23214-92-8, 25316-40-9; (etoposide) 33419-42-0; (fludarabine) 21679-14-1; (fluorouracil) 51-21-8; (gemcitabine) 103882-84-4; (glutathione) 70-18-8; (irinotecan) 100286-90-6; (ketoconazole) 65277-42-1; (mitoxantrone) 65271-80-9, 70476-82-3; (paclitaxel) 33069-62-4; (retinoic acid) 302-79-4; (sphingosine 1 phosphate) 26993-30-6; (tetrahydrocannabinol) 1972-08-3; (valspodar) 121584-18-7

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004021325 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: [Vitamins and other nutrients in modern complementary oncology].
Vitamine und andere nahrstoffe in der modernen komplementa ronkologie.
AUTHOR: Grober, Uwe (correspondence)

CORPORATE SOURCE: Geitling Str. 5, 45134 Essen, Germany.
SOURCE: Deutsche Zeitschrift fur Onkologie, (2003) Vol. 35, No. 4, pp. 180-185.
Refs: 11
ISSN: 1617-5891 CODEN: DZONEH
COUNTRY: Germany
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; (Short Survey)
FILE SEGMENT: 016 Cancer
017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: German
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English; German
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 29 Jan 2004
Last Updated on STN: 29 Jan 2004

AB The targeted employment of mi-cronutrients is one of the most important supportive measures of modern concepts in complementary oncologic therapy, besides immune modulating alimentary therapeutics, without which a large part of therapy in oncology would not be possible today. Supplementing with essential micronutrients (e.g. selenium), adapted to the morbidity stage and the individual requirements of the concer patient, can contribute to the improvement of the life quality of the tumour patient, strengthen the weakened immune system, help in regeneration after an operation, inhibit inflammation process, prevent recidivation and formation of metastases as well as reduce the side effect rate of tumour destructive measures (CT,RT,OP) and increase their efficacy through better compliance, reduced therapy termination and higher dosage.

CT Medical Descriptors:
*alternative medicine
anorexia: SI, side effect
short survey
CT Drug Descriptors:
alpha tocopherol
anthracycline derivative: AE, adverse drug reaction
ascorbic acid
busulfan: AE, adverse drug reaction
ifosfamide: AE, adverse drug reaction
interleukin 2
irinotecan: AE, adverse drug reaction
magnesium
methotrexate: AE, adverse drug reaction
vitamin K group
zinc
RN (alpha tocopherol) 1406-18-4, 1406-70-8, 52225-20-4, 58-95-7, 59-02-9; (ascorbic acid) 134-03-2, 15421-15-5, 50-81-7; (busulfan) 55-98-1; (carboplatin) 41575-94-4; (carmustine) 154-93-8; (carnitine) 461-06-3, 541-15-1, 56-99-5; (cisplatin) 15663-27-1, 26035-31-4, 96081-74-2; (cyclophosphamide) 50-18-0; (cysteine) 4371-52-2, 52-89-1, 52-90-4; (doxorubicin) 23214-92-8, 25316-40-9; (epirubicin) 56390-09-1, 56420-45-2; (fluorouracil) 51-21-8; (glutathione) 70-18-8; (ifosfamide) 3778-73-2; (interleukin 2) 85898-30-2; (irinotecan) 100286-90-6; (magnesium) 7439-95-4; (methotrexate) 15475-56-6, 59-05-2, 7413-34-5; (potassium) 7440-09-7; (selenium) 7782-49-2; (tamoxifen) 10540-29-1; (thiamine) 59-43-8, 67-03-8; (ubidecarenone) 303-98-0; (vitamin K group) 12001-79-5; (zinc) 7440-66-6

L55 ANSWER 51 OF 55 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004454114 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: Ukrain (NSC 631570) in combination with locoregional

hyperthermia in the treatment of pancreatic cancer with liver metastases: A case report.
AUTHOR: Kleef, R. (correspondence)
CORPORATE SOURCE: Heat/Immunotherapy Institute IWIT, Windmuhlgasse 30/7, A-1060 Vienna, Austria. kleef@hyperthermie.at
AUTHOR: Kleef, R. (correspondence)
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. fur Warme/Immuntherapie IWIT, Windmuhlgasse 30/7, A-1060 Vienna, Austria. kleef@hyperthermie.at
SOURCE: International Journal of Immunotherapy, (2003) Vol. 19, No. 2-4, pp. 87-90.
Refs: 13
ISSN: 0255-9625 CODEN: IJIMET
COUNTRY: Switzerland
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 016 Cancer
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
048 Gastroenterology
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 12 Nov 2004
Last Updated on STN: 12 Nov 2004

AB A 60-year-old male patient was diagnosed with cancer of the head of the pancreas with metastases to the liver. After surgical correction of biliary obstruction, conventional chemotherapy was performed: five cycles of gemcitabine 1000 mg/m(2) and one cycle of 1800 mg/m(2); three cycles every 3 weeks of camptothecin 160 mg/m(2) and raltitrexed 3 mg/m(2); and one course of capecitabine 1,500 mg in the morning and 2,000 mg in the evening for 2 weeks. Due to disease progression and extended side effects, chemotherapy was discontinued. Therapy with Ukrain 20 mg i.v. in 500 ml 0.9% NaCl, 10 g vitamin C, L-ornithine-L-aspartate 500 mg and local hyperthermia (radiofrequency 13.56 MHz, 100 W) was begun. Additionally, three proteolytic enzymes t.i.d. and aloe vera were included in the therapeutic schedule. Computed tomography was performed after 2 months and revealed complete response of liver metastasis and stable status of local recurrence, progressive ascites, and splenomegaly. On 28 July nearly complete regression of ascites, compared with the previous results, was revealed. Rapid decrease of tumor marker CA 19-9 after the start of Ukrain treatment has also been observed. At present the patient is fit and feels well and has a Karnofsky rating of 80%. .COPYRGT. 2003 Bioscience Ediprint Inc.

CT Medical Descriptors:
adult
Aloe vera
rating scale
splenomegaly
CT Drug Descriptors:
Aloe vera extract: DT, drug therapy
ascorbic acid: DT, drug therapy
CA 19-9 antigen: EC, endogenous compound
camptothecin: DT, drug therapy
capecitabine: AE, adverse drug reaction
capecitabine: DT, drug therapy
gemcitabine: DT, drug therapy
irinotecan: DT, drug therapy
nsc 63150
ornithine aspartate: DT, drug therapy
*ukrain: IV, intravenous drug administration
wobe mugos
RN (ascorbic acid) 134-03-2, 15421-15-5, 50-81-7; (camptothecin) 7689-03-4; (capecitabine) 154361-50-9;

(gemcitabine) 103882-84-4; (irinotecan) 100286-90-6; (ornithine aspartate) 3230-94-2; (proteinase) 9001-92-7; (raltitrexed) 112887-68-0; (sodium chloride) 7647-14-5; (ukrain) 138069-52-0; (wobe mugos) 60098-82-0

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003234001 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: Natural products for cancer prevention: A global perspective.
AUTHOR: Reddy, L.; Odhav, B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biotechnology, Durban Institute of Technology, P.O. Box 1334, Durban 4000, South Africa.
AUTHOR: Bhoola, K.D. (correspondence)
CORPORATE SOURCE: Asthma/Allergy Research Institute, University of Western Australia, Sir Charles Gairdner Hospital, Hospital Avenue, Nedlands, WA 6009, Australia. Bhoolakd@yahoo.com
SOURCE: Pharmacology and Therapeutics, (1 Jul 2003) Vol. 99, No. 1, pp. 1-13.
Refs: 115
ISSN: 0163-7258 CODEN: PHTHDT
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (Review)
FILE SEGMENT: 030 Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 26 Jun 2003
Last Updated on STN: 26 Jun 2003

AB The control of cancer, the second leading cause of death worldwide, may benefit from the potential that resides in alternative therapies. The primary carcinogens stem from a variety of agricultural, industrial, and dietary factors. Conventional therapies cause serious side effects and, at best, merely extend the patient's lifespan by a few years. There is thus the need to utilise alternative concepts or approaches to the prevention of cancer. This review focuses on the many natural products that have been implicated in cancer prevention and that promote human health without recognisable side effects. These molecules originate from vegetables, fruits, plant extracts, and herbs. .COPYRGT. 2003 Elsevier Science Inc. All rights reserved.

CT Medical Descriptors:
antineoplastic activity
uterine cervix cancer: DT, drug therapy
vegetable
wheat germ

CT Drug Descriptors:
7 ethyl 10 hydroxycamptothecin: DT, drug therapy
7 ethyl 10 hydroxycamptothecin: PD, pharmacology
*antineoplastic agent: PD, pharmacology
*antioxidant: DT, drug therapy
*antioxidant: PO, oral drug administration
*antioxidant: PD, pharmacology
*ascorbic acid: DT, drug therapy
*ascorbic acid: PO, oral drug administration
*ascorbic acid: PD, pharmacology
beta carotene: DT, drug therapy
beta carotene: PD, pharmacology
carboline derivative: DT, drug therapy
genistein: PO, oral drug administration
genistein: PD, pharmacology
irinotecan: DT, drug therapy

irinotecan: PD, pharmacology
*natural product: AE, adverse drug reaction
*natural product: DT, drug therapy
*natural product: PO, oral drug administration
*natural product: PD, pharmacology
vincristine: PD, pharmacology
RN (7 ethyl 10 hydroxycamptothecin) 86639-52-3; (alpha carotene) 7488-99-5; (alpha tocopherol) 1406-18-4, 1406-70-8, 52225-20-4, 58-95-7, 59-02-9; (ascorbic acid) 134-03-2, 15421-15-5, 50-81-7; (beta carotene) 7235-40-7; (colchicine) 64-86-8; (curcumin) 458-37-7; (daunorubicin) 12707-28-7, 20830-81-3, 23541-50-6; (docetaxel) 114977-28-5; (doxorubicin) 23214-92-8, 25316-40-9; (ellipticine) 519-23-3; (etoposide) 33419-42-0; (flavanone) 487-26-3; (flavone) 525-82-6; (flavopiridol) 131740-09-5, 146426-40-6; (genistein) 446-72-0; (irinotecan) 100286-90-6; (paclitaxel) 33069-62-4; (quercetin) 117-39-5; (resveratrol) 501-36-0; (tangeretin) 481-53-8; (vinblastine) 865-21-4; (vincristine) 57-22-7

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000339683 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: CEA-Cide Immunomedics Inc.
AUTHOR: Smith, S.V. (correspondence)
CORPORATE SOURCE: PO Box 849, Sutherland, NSW 1499, Australia.
SOURCE: Current Opinion in Oncologic, Endocrine and Metabolic Investigational Drugs, (2000) Vol. 2, No. 4, pp. 414-422. Refs: 73
ISSN: 1464-8466 CODEN: COODF2
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (Review)
FILE SEGMENT: 048 Gastroenterology
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
037 Drug Literature Index
030 Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology
003 Endocrinology
016 Cancer
015 Chest Diseases, Thoracic Surgery and Tuberculosis
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 13 Oct 2000
Last Updated on STN: 13 Oct 2000

CT Medical Descriptors:
antibody response
breast cancer: DT, drug therapy
review
thyroid medullary carcinoma: DT, drug therapy
treatment outcome
CT Drug Descriptors:
antineoplastic agent: DO, drug dose
antineoplastic agent: DT, drug therapy
antineoplastic agent: PK, pharmacokinetics
antineoplastic agent: PD, pharmacology
ascorbic acid: CB, drug combination
ascorbic acid: DT, drug therapy
ascorbic acid: PD, pharmacology
carcinoembryonic antigen: EC, endogenous compound
*carcinoembryonic antigen monoclonal antibody: AE, adverse drug reaction
*iodine 131: DT, drug therapy
*iodine 131: PK, pharmacokinetics
*iodine 131: PD, pharmacology
irinotecan: CB, drug combination

irinotecan: DT, drug therapy
*labetuzumab: AE, adverse drug reaction

unclassified drug
vitamin
RN (alpha tocopherol) 1406-18-4, 1406-70-8, 52225-20-4, 58-95-7, 59-02-9; (ascorbic acid) 134-03-2, 15421-15-5, 50-81-7; (doxorubicin) 23214-92-8, 25316-40-9; (fluorouracil) 51-21-8; (folinic acid) 58-05-9, 68538-85-2; (immunoglobulin G) 97794-27-9; (iodine 131) 10043-66-0, 15124-39-7; (iodine) 7553-56-2; (irinotecan) 100286-90-6; (labetuzumab) 219649-07-7; (lugol) 12298-68-9; (perchlorate) 14797-73-0; (potassium perchlorate) 7778-74-7; (retinol) 68-26-8, 82445-97-4

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999409708 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: Patent focus on agents for tumour therapy: May-October 1999.
AUTHOR: Ecker, G. (correspondence)
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute Pharmaceutical Chemistry, University of Vienna, Althanstrasse 14, A-1090 Wien, Austria. ecker@speedy.pch.univie.ac.at
SOURCE: Expert Opinion on Therapeutic Patents, (1999) Vol. 9, No. 12, pp. 1627-1639.
Refs: 35
ISSN: 1354-3776 CODEN: EOTPEG
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (Review)
FILE SEGMENT: 016 Cancer
030 Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Dec 1999
Last Updated on STN: 16 Dec 1999

AB This focus highlights the most interesting patent disclosures in the field of tumour therapy for the period of May-October 1999. Most of the patents discussed deal with inhibitors of signal transduction pathways, such as inhibitors of tyrosine kinases, serine/threonine kinases, cyclin dependent kinases and Ras-farnesyltransferases. Additionally, several compounds inhibiting adhesion and angiogenesis are discussed. Particularly interesting is the approach using a modified antibody directed enzyme prodrug therapy (ADEPT) concept with cyclodextrin complexes for detoxification and the concept of lipopeptides for formation of liposomes encapsulating irinotecan. Several new sequences for novel peptides useful in breast cancer therapy and diagnosis are also addressed.
AB This focus highlights the most interesting patent disclosures in the field of tumour therapy for the period of May-October 1999. Most of the patents discussed deal with inhibitors of signal transduction pathways, such as inhibitors of tyrosine kinases, serine/threonine kinases, cyclin dependent kinases and Ras-farnesyltransferases. Additionally, several compounds inhibiting adhesion and angiogenesis are discussed. Particularly interesting is the approach using a modified antibody directed enzyme prodrug therapy (ADEPT) concept with cyclodextrin complexes for detoxification and the concept of lipopeptides for formation of liposomes encapsulating irinotecan. Several new sequences for novel peptides useful in breast cancer therapy and diagnosis are also addressed.
CT Medical Descriptors:
amino acid sequence

antibody directed enzyme prodrug therapy
breast cancer: DI, diagnosis
*cancer therapy
oral drug administration
patent
review
signal transduction
CT Drug Descriptors:
3 [4 methyl 2 (2 oxo 3 indolinylmethylidenyl) 3 pyrrolyl]propionic acid: DV, drug development
4 (3 bromoanilino) 6,7 dimethoxyquinazoline: DV, drug development
4 (8 chloro 5,6 dihydro 11h benzo[5,6]cyclohepta[1,2 b]pyridin 11 ylidene) 1 (4 pyridylacetyl)piperidine: DV, drug development
angiogenesis inhibitor: DV, drug development
benzimidazole: DV, drug development
benzyloxycarbonylhistidyl(o benzyltyrosyl)(o benzylseryl)tryptophyl dextro alaninamide: DV, drug development
bms 186511: DV, drug development
cl 387785: DV, drug development
complementary DNA
cyclin dependent kinase inhibitor: DV, drug development
cyclodextrin: DV, drug development
DNA topoisomerase inhibitor: DV, drug development
docetaxel: DV, drug development
fc 28161: DV, drug development
irinotecan: PR, pharmaceutics
lipopeptide: DV, drug development
liposome: PR, pharmaceutics
tax 1011: DV, drug development
unclassified drug
RN (4 (8 chloro 5,6 dihydro 11h benzo[5,6]cyclohepta[1,2 b]pyridin 11 ylidene) 1 (4 pyridylacetyl)piperidine) 141400-83-1; (benzimidazole) 51-17-2; (benzyloxycarbonylhistidyl(o benzyltyrosyl)(o benzylseryl)tryptophyl dextro alaninamide) 161566-88-7; (cyclodextrin) 12619-70-4; (docetaxel) 114977-28-5; (irinotecan) 100286-90-6; (n [4 (3 bromoanilino) 6 quinazolinyl]acrylamide) 194423-15-9; (paclitaxel) 33069-62-4

L55 ANSWER 55 OF 55 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998060864 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: [Colorectal carcinoma: From gene to treatment].
COLORECTAAL CARCINOOM: VAN GEN TOT BEHANDELING.
AUTHOR: De Vos, M. (correspondence)
CORPORATE SOURCE: Afdeling Gastro-enterologie, Universitair Ziekenhuis, Gent, Belgium.
SOURCE: Tijdschrift voor Geneeskunde, (15 Feb 1998) Vol. 54, No. 4, pp. 255-262.
Refs: 42
ISSN: 0371-683X CODEN: TGEKBW
COUNTRY: Belgium
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 016 Cancer
037 Drug Literature Index
048 Gastroenterology
LANGUAGE: Dutch; Flemish
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: Dutch; Flemish
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20 Mar 1998
Last Updated on STN: 20 Mar 1998
CT Medical Descriptors:

adenomatosis: DI, diagnosis
adjuvant therapy
age
article
carcinogenesis
colon polyposis: DI, diagnosis
colonoscopy
*colorectal cancer: DI, diagnosis
*colorectal cancer: DT, drug therapy
*colorectal cancer: EP, epidemiology
*colorectal cancer: ET, etiology
*colorectal cancer: PC, prevention
*colorectal cancer: RT, radiotherapy
*colorectal cancer: SU, surgery
diet
feces analysis
occult blood test
sigmoidoscopy
survival rate

CT Drug Descriptors:
acetylsalicylic acid
  ascorbic acid
beta carotene
folinic acid: DT, drug therapy
galocitabine: DT, drug therapy
indometacin
  irinotecan: DT, drug therapy
levamisole: CB, drug combination
levamisole: DT, drug therapy
microsatellite DNA: EC, endogenous compound
oxaliplatin: DV, drug development
raltitrexed: DT, drug therapy
unclassified drug
ursodeoxycholic acid

RN (acetylsalicylic acid) 493-53-8, 50-78-2, 53663-74-4, 53664-49-6, 63781-77-1; (ascorbic acid) 134-03-2, 15421-15-5, 50-81-7; (beta carotene) 7235-40-7; (butyric acid) 107-92-6, 156-54-7, 461-55-2; (calcium) 7440-70-2; (capecitabine) 154361-50-9; (doxifluridine) 3094-09-5; (fluorouracil) 51-21-8; (folinate calcium) 1492-18-8, 51057-63-7; (folinic acid) 58-05-9, 68538-85-2; (galocitabine) 124012-42-6; (indometacin) 53-86-1, 74252-25-8, 7681-54-1; (irinotecan) 100286-90-6; (levamisole) 14769-73-4, 16595-80-5; (oxaliplatin) 61825-94-3; (raltitrexed) 112887-68-0; (sulindac) 38194-50-2; (ursodeoxycholic acid) 128-13-2, 2898-95-5

Full search history

```
=> d his full

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:28:14 ON 10 NOV 2008)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:28:25 ON 10 NOV 2008
L1             0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "CPT-11"/CN
L2             2 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "CPT-11"/ONS
L3             1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  IRINOTECAN/CN
L4           594 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?CAMPTOTHECIN?/CNS
L5           578 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "CAMPTOTHECIN"/ONS
                 D L3 RN
                 D L2 1-2 RN
L6             0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?ETHYL?/CNS (L) ?PIPERIDINO?/CNS (L)
                 ?PIPERIDINO?/CNS (L) ?CARBONYL?/CNS (L) ?CAMPTOTHECIN?/CNS
L7             0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?ETHYL?/CNS (L) ?PIPERIDINO?/CNS (L)
                 ?CARBONYLOXY?/CNS (L) ?CAMPTOTHECIN?/CNS
L8             2 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?ETHYL?/CNS (L) ?PIPERIDIN?/CNS (L)
                 ?CAMPTOTHECIN?/CNS
                 D L8 1-2 RN
L9             0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?ETHYL?/CNS (L) ?PIPERIDIN?/CNS (L)
                 ?CARBONYL?/CNS (L) ?CAMPTOTHECIN?/CNS
L10            0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?ETHYL?/CNS (L) ?PIPERIDIN?/CNS (L)
                 ?CARBOXYL?/CNS (L) ?CAMPTOTHECIN?/CNS

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:35:15 ON 10 NOV 2008
L11         3882 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L2 OR L3 OR L8
L12         4478 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ("CPT-11" OR IRINOTECAN OR "7-ETHYL-10-PIPE
                 RIDINOPIPERIDINO CARBONYLOXY CAMPTOTHECIN" OR (ETHYL(5W)PIPERID
                 IN?(W)PIPERIDIN?(W)CARBO?(4W)CAMPTOTHECIN))
L13                QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ("CPT-11" OR IRINOTECAN OR "7-ETHYL-10-PIPE
                 RIDINOPIPERIDINO CARBONYLOXY CAMPTOTHECIN" OR (ETHYL(5W)PIPERID
                 IN?(W)PIPERIDIN?(W)CARBO?(4W)CAMPTOTHECIN))
L14         4610 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L11 OR L12
L15         1209 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L2
L16         1130 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L12 AND L15

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:39:19 ON 10 NOV 2008
L17            2 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ASCORBIC ACID/CN
L18            1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  SODIUM ASCORBATE/CN

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:39:43 ON 10 NOV 2008
L19           40 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L14 AND (L17 OR L18)
L20           37 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L19 AND L13
                 D L20 1-33 TI

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:41:00 ON 10 NOV 2008
                 S CYCLODEXIN/CN

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:41:05 ON 10 NOV 2008
L21            0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  CYCLODEXIN/CN

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:41:05 ON 10 NOV 2008

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:41:16 ON 10 NOV 2008
L22            1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  CYCLODEXTRIN/CN

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:42:29 ON 10 NOV 2008
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L23          21 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L14 AND L22
L24           3 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L19 AND L23
L25          20 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L23 AND L13
L26          54 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L25 OR L20
L27          20 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L24 OR L25
                D L27 1-20 TI
                SAVE TEMP L27 PAG879HCTX/A
                E NAKAZAWA M?/AU
L28        2276 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  NAKAZAWA M?/AU
                E AIYAMA R?/AU
L29          61 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  AIYAMA R?/AU
L30          10 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L28 AND L29
L31        2327 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L28 OR L29
L32          46 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L31 AND (YAKULT?/CO,CS,PA,SO)
L33          26 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L31 AND (HONSHA?/CO,CS,PA,SO)
L34          16 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L31 AND (KABUSHIKI?/CO,CS,PA,SO)
L35          16 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L31 AND (KAISHA?/CO,CS,PA,SO)
L36           8 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L32 AND L33 AND L34 AND L35
L37          26 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L32 AND (L33 OR L34 OR L35)
L38           8 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L33 AND (L34 OR L35)
L39          16 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L34 AND L35
L40          36 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L30 OR (L36 OR L37 OR L38 OR L39)
                D L40 1-36 AU
                D L40 1-36 TI
                SAVE TEMP L40 PAG879HCIN/A

    FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, DRUGU' ENTERED AT 09:53:03 ON 10 NOV 2008
L41           1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L30
L42           3 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L36
L43           5 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L40
L44           5 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L41 OR L42 OR L43)
                D L44 1-5 AU
                D L44 1-5 TI
L45          11 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L31 AND (CAMPTOTHECIN OR "CPT-11" OR
                IRINOTECAN)
L46          15 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L44 OR L45
                SAVE TEMP L46 PAG879MLIN/A
L47       23396 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L13
L48           4 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L47 AND L22
L49          31 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L47 AND (L17 OR L18)
L50           0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L48 AND L49
                D L48 1-4 TI
                D L48 1-4 AU
                D L49 1-11 TI
L51          35 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L48 OR L49
L52          31 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L51 AND (CYCLO(W) DEXTRIN OR ASCORBIC(W)
                ACID OR SODIUM(W) ASCORBATE)
L53          35 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L48 OR L52
                SAVE TEMP L53 PAG879MLTX/A
                D QUE L40
                D QUE L46

    FILE 'HCAPLUS, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, DRUGU' ENTERED AT 10:00:47 ON 10
    NOV 2008
L54          46 DUP REM L40 L46 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                     ANSWERS '1-36' FROM FILE HCAPLUS
                     ANSWER '37' FROM FILE MEDLINE
                     ANSWERS '38-43' FROM FILE BIOSIS
                     ANSWERS '44-45' FROM FILE EMBASE
                     ANSWER '46' FROM FILE DRUGU
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                D L54 1-46 IBIB AB
                D QUE L27
                D QUE L53
L55          55 DUP REM L27 L53 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                     ANSWERS '1-20' FROM FILE HCAPLUS
                     ANSWERS '21-55' FROM FILE EMBASE
                D L55 1-20 IBIB ED ABS HITIND
                D L55 21-55 IBIB AB HIT


     FILE HOME

     FILE REGISTRY
     Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file
     provided by InfoChem.

     STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES:    9 NOV 2008  HIGHEST RN 1071762-23-6
     DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:   9 NOV 2008  HIGHEST RN 1071762-23-6

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     FILE HCAPLUS

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     FILE COVERS 1907 - 10 Nov 2008  VOL 149 ISS 20
     FILE LAST UPDATED: 9 Nov 2008  (20081109/ED)

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     reclassification data for the second quarter of 2008.

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      substance identification.

     FILE MEDLINE
      FILE LAST UPDATED: 8 Nov 2008 (20081108/UP).  FILE COVERS 1949 TO DATE.

       MEDLINE has been updated with the National Library of Medicine's
```

revised 2008 MeSH terms. See HELP RLOAD for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

See HELP RANGE before carrying out any RANGE search.

MEDLINE Accession Numbers (ANs) for records from 1950-1977 have been converted from 8 to 10 digits. Searches using an 8 or 10 digit AN will retrieve the same record. The 10-digit ANs can be expanded, searched, and displayed in all records from 1949 to the present.

FILE BIOSIS
FILE COVERS 1926 TO DATE.
CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS AND CHEMICAL NAMES (CNs) PRESENT
FROM JANUARY 1926 TO DATE.

RECORDS LAST ADDED: 5 November 2008 (20081105/ED)

BIOSIS has been augmented with 1.8 million archival records from 1926 through 1968. These records have been re-indexed to match current BIOSIS indexing.

FILE EMBASE
FILE COVERS 1974 TO 7 Nov 2008 (20081107/ED)

EMBASE was reloaded on March 30, 2008.

EMBASE is now updated daily. SDI frequency remains weekly (default) and biweekly.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

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For further assistance, please contact your local helpdesk.

FILE DRUGU
FILE LAST UPDATED: 10 NOV 2008 <20081110/UP>
>>> DERWENT DRUG FILE (SUBSCRIBER) <<<

>>> FILE COVERS 1983 TO DATE <<<
>>> THESAURUS AVAILABLE IN /CT <<<